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OPEC CHAIRMAN ON OIL PRICE INCREASE, HOARDING BY BIG CONSUMERS

NC201237 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 20 Jun 79 NC

[Text] London, June 20, (AFP)--The current chairman of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries today called for steps to unify crude oil prices with the "marker" crude set at 20 dollars a barrel from next month, followed by agreed adjustments at regular intervals.

Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, who is to chair next week's OPEC conference in Geneva, said in an interview published here that he would propose alignment of OPEC on those now practised by Libya, Algeria and Nigeria.

This would mean that the marker crude, the Saudi Arabian light quality, would be raised to 20 dollars a barrel from 14.545 dollars, the level at which it was set at the previous OPEC meeting in Geneva, on March 26.

Dr al-'Utaybah said he would propose to other OPEC ministers that the price should subsequently be raised by an agreed percentage every three or four months. He said that his proposals were aimed at stabilizing crude prices. The present system, under which individual exporters are free to add surcharges, was bound to aggravate tensions on the market and could boost the spot prices to more than 100 dollars a barrel over time, he warned.

Dr al-'Utaybah, who made these points in an interview with a new London-based Middle Eastern weekly, "8 DAYS", said the proposed regular increases in oil prices should take into account (1) the world supply and offer, (2) inflation in the industrialised world, and (3) the cost of alternative energy sources, so as to encourage substitution of oil by coal, nuclear energy or other resources.

The UAE minister strongly urged consumer countries to intensify efforts to cut back their demand for oil. He said he considered that they had so far done too little to achieve their agreed objective of reducing demand by two million barrels a day.

Dr al-'Utaybah also said that he was in favour of a producer-consumer dialogue, but only in the form of a general North-South dialogue covering all world economic problems and not oil supply and prices alone.

The OPEC chairman affirmed that OPEC had no intention of reducing crude output, but might on the contrary consider a slight increase in order to assist the consumer countries. But he accused "certain" oil companies and big consumers of "hoarding" oil and voiced indignation at the sharp increase in company profits during the first quarter of this year.

PLO'S QADDUMI GRANTS INTERVIEW TO MONDAY MORNING

JN180712 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, has urged Europe to launch a practical initiative for returning the Middle East issue to the UN Security Council.

In an interview with the Lebanese magazine MONDAY MORNING, brother Abu al-Lutf praised France's and Italy's positive stands on the Palestinian cause. He said: The stands of the United Kingdom and the FRG cannot be described as positive.

On the Vienna conference between Presidents Carter and Brezhnev, Abu al-Lutf said: The atmosphere of the conference does not inspire optimism concerning the Palestinian cause. Abu al-Lutf added: The Soviet position on the Middle East has not changed. The Soviets continue to reiterate their support for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, the establishment of a Palestinian state and the need for a comprehensive solution and not a partial one. They also condemn the capitulatory peace treaty, Abu al-Luft said: The Soviet president will do his best to convince U.S. President Jimmy Carter of the fairness of the Palestinian cause. Abu al-Luft added: The Soviet Union will not hesitate to provide the Palestinians with arms within the limits of its policy toward the Middle East or any part of the world.

On the Palestinian dialog with the Lebanese front, Abu al-Lutf said: This dialog must be preceded by a dialog among the nationalist forces and the Lebanese front because the Palestinians do not want to operate in the dark. Abu al-Lutf denied that Syria objects to a Palestinian dialog with any party.

On Palestinian-Iranian relations, Abu al-Lutf said: The Iranian revolution adopts a constant stand toward the Palestinian cause.

PLO OFFICIAL DENIES PLAN TO SET UP GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

JN201003 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0910 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 20 June--Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the PLO Military Department, has stated that As-Sadat's separate peace treaty with Israel has cut short all possibilities for a just settlement of the Middle East dispute.

In an interview to the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM published today, Zuhayr Muhsin, also head of the Palestinian As-Sa'iqah organization, said: It is useless to talk or search for any kind of settlement before the strategic balance between the Arabs and Israel has been restored, because joining the settlement game now will necessarily mean accepting an unconditional capitulation.

On the Geneva peace conference, Muhsin excluded its being reconvened following the power imbalance that has occured in the area and Egypt's removal from the confrontation arena and signing of the peace treaty with Israel.

Zuhayr Muhsin denied the presence of a plan to set up a provisional Palestinian government in Libya. He said: The formation of such a government would give the impression that the PLO has deviated from its path or has agreed to join the As-Sadat game. He added: Libya does not recognize the resolutions adopted by the Arab summit conference held in Baghdad last November. Libya's participation in the Baghdad summit conference and its commitments to its resolutions were voluntary and without any pressure or coercion.

Zuhayr Muhsin participated in the emergency Palestinian-Libyan conference that was held recently in Tripoli to discuss ways of supporting the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon.

Muhsin added: Libya insists on being considered an Arab confrontation state and thus is shouldering larger obligations than what was agreed on in Baghdad. He concluded by expressing optimism over the Iraqi-Syrian unity action and the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog.

VOP REPORTS ASSASSINATION OF PALESTINIAN JOURNALIST 20 JUN

JN201654 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Fascist murderers, enemies of democracy and life, assassinated struggler journalist Khalid al-'Iraqi, assistant chief editor of the magazine FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH, this morning.

The Fatah movement pledges to the hero martyr that it will continue the revolution until final victory. FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH, the central paper of the PLO, will continue to voice the will of the Palestinian revolution and the will of all nationalists and democrats in the Arab homeland. It will also continue to be the steadfast fortress against the enemies of democracy, freedom and mankind.

ARAB INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION'S SEVENTH SESSION ENDS

LD162046 Tunis TAP in English 1400 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, June 16, (TAP)--The final settlement of the Arab Interparliamentary Union seventh session released Friday in Tunis notably stresses that the participants decided during their proceedings to elaborate a programme of exchange and coordination between the AIU members in order to prepare the session of the Interparliamentary Union which will be held next September in Caracas (Venezuela). They also stressed the necessity to cooperate with the Afriacan Interparliamentary Union, to promote the Euro-Arab parliamentary dialogue and the exchange of visits between Arab and foreign members of parliament and to work out an information programme aiming at making the international parliamentary circles better acquainted with the Arab causes and particularly the Palestinian cause.

The AIU Council moreover paid homage to the initiative of Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Arab Republic of Syria, who gave a parcel of land to the AIU destined to the latter's headquarters' building.

The council also set up a commission composed by Tunisia, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Syria and Palestine. This commission is in charge of reviewing and amending the union's charter and its interior and financial regulations in accordance with the different parliamentary sections and so as to ensure efficiency to the union's action. Besides the council decided to suspend Egypt from the AIU. This decision doesn't concern the Egyptian Arab people of Egypt, which has always sacrificed itself for the defense of the Arab lands and honour.

The council discussed all the consequences of the signing by President as-Sadat of a separate peace with Israel, pointing out that the current Arab situation needs a strong Arab solidarity, a unity in the actions and objectives in accordance with pragmatic, well studied and complementary plans. The AIU Council consequently considers the decisions taken by the Baghdad Arab summit and by the Arab economy and foreign ministers' congress as a practical platform able to achieve Arab solidarity. The council also evoked the negotiations on Gaza and Cisjordan [West Bank] autonomy, pointing out that these negotiations are a plot thwarted against the Palestinian people and perpetuate the Israeli occupation. The council stresses that nobody has the right to negotiate in the name of the Palestinians and denounces the U.S. policy which operates against the Arab nation's interests and specially against the interests and rights of the Palestinian people.

On another level, the council examined the Canadian Government's decision to transfer its embassy's headquarters from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This decision is, according to the council, in contradiction not only with the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people but also with the UN and Security Council's decisions.

The Canadian stand shows a great hostility towards the Arabs and the Palestinian people. The council decided, in this regard, to undertake the necessary contacts with the brother countries and with all the parliaments in the world including the Canadian Parliament in order to cancel this decision and to see to it that the U.N. and the Security Council's decisions are respected especially those regarding the Arab nature of Jerusalem and the one forbidding the disfiguration of this city, of its historic sites and of desecration of its religious vestiges.

The participants in the AIU's 7th session moreover decided to (?hold an extended) congress of the Arab Interparliamentary Union during which the union's functioning will be entirely reviewed and a strategy for an Arab parliamentary action will be worked out on both the Arab and international level.

This congress will take place during the first month of 1980 in Abu Dhabi following a request presented by the United Arab Emirates parliament.

ARAB MONETARY FUND TO BOYCOTT CANADIAN BANKS, COMPANIES

JN181854 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1838 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 June--Dr Jawad Hashim, president of the Arab Monetary Fund, said here today that the fund has decided to boycott all Canadian banks and financial establishments and to withdraw all its deposits from them.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, Dr Hashim said that this decision was made in light of the announcement of the Canadian Government's decision to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. He explained that the Arab Monetary Fund's decision will apply to all branches of Canadian banks and financial establishments, whether they are abroad, operating in the Arab countries or in other parts of the world.

BAHRAIN

PAPER QUESTIONS NEW IRANIAN POLICY

JN201455 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Manama 20 June--The newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ calls on the Iranian revolution to aid in the achievement of security and stability in the gulf area, to prevent foreign influence from interfering among its people and to build new friendships. Both at home and abroad, especially now that it has extricated itself from being characterized as the area's policemen.

Commenting on Iranian officials' statements with regard to Iran's claim on Bahrain, the paper expresses its suprise and astonishment over such a claim. It says: How can this revolution claim something that does not belong to it either logically, historically or internationally? How can it practice such injustice toward its neighbors in the gulf, especially as it was the one to call for all peoples' right to determine their own destiny and to live in peace, and also as it called for justice, equality and strong relationships with the Arab world?

Citing the referendum implemented by the United Nations in Bahrain in 1970, the newspaper says: The Bahraini people asserted their Arabism through this referendum and affirmed their stand in support their amir and their government, not only before Iran but before the largest international body. All the world's peoples heard their word and all the governments and peoples of the world supported them and acknowledged Bahrain as an independent Arab state.

Akhbar al-Khalij then recalls the shah's previous statements with regard to Bahrain, which says: The claim for Bahrain before the year 1970 was as a non-profit enterprise which the shah indulged in whenever the internal situation was aggravated. The newspaper wonders whether the Iranian revolution is going to resort to the same weapon used by the shah and follow the same style, for the same reasons and motives.

In conclusion, the paper expresses its hope that the Iranian revolution will be able to solve all its problems and the internal crises that were aggravated after the revolution and that it will not fail in the difficult test that all revolutions must undergo.

KUWAIT

GOVERNMENT DENIES 17.7 PERCENT CRUDE OIL PRICE RISE

LD201356 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1213 GMT Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait today has denied reports to the effect that it has advised Japanese oil companies that it intends to increase the price of its curde oil by 17.7 percent to make its price $19.31 per barrel.

Press reports yesterday said that Kuwait had advised those companies that the decision on raising oil price would be retroactive to 1 May 1979.

Official oil sources have told KUNA that the reports are "groundless", and that Kuwait is committed to the oil price it has announced, namely $16.40 per barrel.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ARRIVES FROM SAUDI ARABIA

JN200954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 20 June--Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, arrived in Kuwait from Saudi Arabia today as part of his tour of the Arab Gulf countries aimed at explaining the latest developments in the Arab situation.

As-Sabah Meeting

LD201803 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Heir Apparent and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Sabah, at government headquarters at 1230 this afternoon received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and the accompanying delegation on the occasion of their visit to the country. The delegation includes Salah Khalaf, member of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement.

The meeting was attended by Abd al-Aziz Husayn, minister of state for affairs of the Council of Ministers; Salam az-Za'nun, deputy chairman of the Palestine National Council and the Fatah movement attache to Kuwait and the gulf; and Awni Battash, director of the PLO office in Kuwait.

'Arafat Press Conference

JN201801 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1702 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 20 June--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has praised the political proclamation issued following the meetings of the Higher Political Committee of the two fraternal countries, Iraq and Syria.

In a press conference held here this evening, 'Arafat said that the political proclamation met the level of expectations, adding: We regard this step as a good beginning for the agreement reached between the two fraternal countries, Iraq and Syria.

'Arafat also said: The decisions included in the political proclamation can be regarded as important and strategic steps in confronting the plot concocted in the area through the Zionist-U.S. alliance with As-Sadat's regime.

'Arafat asserted that the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement will strategically offset what we have temporarily lost on the Western front in terms of the Arab-Zionist dispute.

'Arafat said that the Palestinian revolution is a natural extension of Iraqi-Syrian unity.

'Arafat called for implementation of the Arab strategy drafted by the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad, including all of its details and provisions.

'Arafat said that what happened in the Baghdad conference was the most important task, from which we proceeded to isolate As-Sadat's treasonous regime and to confront the plot through a unified Arab stand.

'Arafat said that what is taking place in Lebanon is an extension of the three-sided plot agreed upon by Carter, Begin and As-Sadat.

'Arafat said that Israel has been given the greenlight to act freely in Lebanon, in implementation of the Camp David plot and the agreements that followed.

'Arafat said that the Palestinian revolution has received one-third of the aid agreed upon at the Baghdad summit to date. He explained that the Arab countries that have not yet paid their shares of the aid will pay them next month.

'Arafat attacked the Egyptian regime violently. He said that the humiliation that the Egyptian regime and its head are suffering reveals the dimensions of the plot concocted by the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat alliance. He said that when our Arab people in Egypt discover the crime committed by the head of their agent traitorous regime, they will act.

'Arafat praised Palestinian-Jordanian relations. He said that they have made substantial progress in coordination through the committee on the affairs of the occupied homeland--the commmittee created to support the steadfastness of our people in the occupied areas by the Baghdad summit conference resolutions, which allocated $100 million to be expended through Jordanian-Palestinian coordination. He expressed hope that all the positive initiatives in relations with Jordan will find response.

'Arafat warned that the Zionist enemy is preparing for a large-scale military operation, agreed upon and coordinated with the U.S. Pentagon. He said the operation will be part of the process of implementing the comprehensive conspiracy, which was concocted at Camp David with the primary aim of striking at the Palestinian revolution so that the conspiratiorial trio can implement the autonomy plot against our people in the occupied areas.

'Arafat said that the Zionist aggression, which has entered its 90th day, has led to the evacuation of 600,000 Palestinian and Lebanese citizens from southern Lebanon, in addition to the destruction of all the villages in the area.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID RECEIVES JORDANIAN-PALESTIAN DELEGATION

LD180956 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 18 June--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at 1200 today received at his office at Al-Ma'dhar Palace the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which includes Jordanian information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz.

The delegation arrived in Riyadh last night from Doha in continuation of a tour of Arab countries which has taken it so far to the UAE and Qatar, with the aime of discussing support for Palestinian steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories.

Fahd, 'Arafat Talks

LD191948 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, this evening met Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The meeting which lasted nearly 2 hours was attended by Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), member of the PLO Executive Committee. SNA has learned that they reviewed Arab developments in general and the Palestine question in particular.

'Arafat Interview

LD192243 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2045 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 19 June--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has praised the position of Saudi Arabia in the Arab and Islamic areas and also the position of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in his capacity as servant of the two holy mosques. He also praised Saudi Arabia's attitude toward the Arab issue, describing it as firm and unchanging and that Saudi support covers all fields.

In a statement to the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY, Yasir 'Arafat said that his current visit to the kingdom is taking place on the basis of the close strategy linking Saudi Arabia with the Palestinian revolution. He expressed happiness at meeting His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in the presence of His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, and His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the governor of Riyadh area, and also his meeting in the evening with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He said that the talks during the two meetings covered all local and international issues and that his majesty the king as always affirmed his firm attitude toward the Palestinian issue, holy Jerusalem and the Palestinian people.

'Arafat went on to say that Prince Fahd underscored to him the kingdom's concern over what is taking place in southern Lebanon and its desire to support the Lebanese and Palestinian people's steadfastness. He described his meeting with the prince as successful, covering the Palestinian and international situation in light of the latest developments following the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty.

The PLO leader added that the Palestinian question is now passing through a serious turning point amid circumstances of utmost difficulty and complication, stressing that these circumstances prove the inevitable triumph of the Palestinian revolution. He referred in this connection to support the Palestinian question has received from the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Fez and to the new stand by the EEC states, which in their last statement called for the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories, declared their rejection of Jewish settlement construction and called attention to the need for a national homeland for the Palestinians. He described the statement as a step forward which was the result of recent Saudi diplomatic moves.

Referring to the current tour by himself and other Palestinian leaders to a number of Arab, African, Asian, Latin American and other countries, he stated that it is within the framework of gaining support for the Palestinian question. He also referred to the shooting down of Israeli aircraft during a raid against southern Lebanon by Palestinians and said that the Palestinian fighters have demolished the wall of fear, something which underlined the triumph of the Palestinian struggle and its ability to achieve its objectives.

Palestinian Source Comments

JN200737 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Following the meeting between brother Abu 'Ammar and Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, a Palestinian source in Riyadh has stated that the talks concerned the Arab, Palestinian and international situation [words indistinct] and the serious situation in southern Lebanon as a result of the continuing Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The Palestinian source added: This Zionist aggression is being launched against the inhabitants of villages, cities and refugee camps.

The source said: The meeting was fruitful and took place in a cordial atmosphere. Saudi King Khalid reaffirmed his concern about the Palestinian people's cause and the issue of Jerusalem. The Saudi king also reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's support for the Palestinian revolution, the Palestinian people and their just cause.

'Arafat Departure

LD201036 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--This morning Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Riyadh after a 24-hour visit to the kingdom. In the course of the visit, he conferred with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Yasir 'Arafat and his accompanying delegation were seen off at Riyadh airport by His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh province, and a number of senior officials.

YAR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

JN181333 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The YAR delegation to the YAR-Saudi joint coordination council meetings arrived in Riyadh at 1030 this morning. The delegation is led by Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs.

The delegation members were welcomed by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani and other Saudi officials. Speaking to journalists at Riyadh airport, Al-Junayd said that he is happy to visit the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and to attend the meetings of the Saudi-YAR joint coordination council. He emphasized that the YAR considers this joint council to be one of the most important means of helping to develop and to strengthen the fraternal relations between San'a' and Riyadh. He noted the achievements of the many previous meetings of the coordination council.

While in Riyadh, Al-Junayd will exchange viewpoints with his Saudi counterparts and will also discuss bilateral relations.

The YAR delegation left San'a' at 0830 this morning. The delegation comprises Development Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, Education Minister Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih, Information Minister Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, Finance Minister Ahmad as-Samawi, Under Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Ibrahim al-Kubaysi, Under Secretary of the Agriculture Ministry Muhammad Jurman and Muhammad [name indistinct].

Holds Talks

JN181736 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] The first session of official talks between the YAR and Saudi sides at the two fraternal countries' joint coordination council began at the Saudi Defense and Aviation Ministry premises in Riyadh this afternoon. The YAR side is led by Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd and the Saudi side by Defense and Aviation Minister and Inspector General of the armed forces His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The members of the two sides in the council attended.

SUPERPOWER DETENTE CALLED DAMAGING TO SMALL NATIONS

LD171940 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The preliminary talks between the U.S. and Soviet heads of state to discuss matters of great importance to the contemporary world reflect the difficulty involved in reconciling two conflicting strategies brought together only by a mutual fear which forces them to meet, confer and sign agreements to check the production and use of nuclear weapons.

When fear brings any two world powers together despite the contradictions in their strategies, the chances of ending the threat of war, which is always present, becomes doubtful and the likelihood of an explosion is contained in the minimal destructive use of strategic weapons.

It is generally agreed that the two superpowers are not prepared to sacrifice their current achievements and gains nor are they prepared to accept any ideas which would reduce their ability to dominate any part of the world.

The superpowers' concept of mutual accomodation is not new to the peoples, nor is it strange to the forces under their influence. The language agreed upon in the age of possible annihilation of the entire human race is and language of diplomacy with all its flexibility and flattery [word indistinct] that the ideal relations that should prevail in this world are the relations of mutual interest.

This arbitrary concept negates the importance of holding meetings to discuss common objectives and common fates and replaces it with a concept of self-interest which transcends all ethics and supplants even the most fundamental laws and norms and accepted legal bases.

The primary problem for the small countries is that the closeness of interstate relations is determined by the number of contacts and mutual interests between any two countries or group of countries.

Moreover, the question of preventing confrontations between the two camps is no longer an issue regardless of the gravity of the disputes between them. Therefore, the possibility of these powers supporting right and justice is unlikely under such an arrangement. This also means that there are no longer any nations to call on for protection and there is no longer any difference between enemies and friends regarding their effectiveness or their role as far as the small nations are concerned.

This, in turn, denotes a triumph of the policy of self-aggrandizement, the bolstering of the actual power of the developed societies, the ending of the logic of the policy of axes, [as heard] and the impossibility of securing assistance from the superpowers during crises or for the establishment of right and the elimination of all forces and forms of evil.

If the events of the past 5 years have benefited any one nation more than another, it is the Arab and Islamic nation which received benefits even though it was abandoned by the big powers on more than one occasion and despite the fact that the wrong cause triumphed in many cases. The big powers abandoned the Arab and Islamic nation so that the policy of detente could remain in force and in order to strengthen the interests of the superpowers at the expense of the small nations.

These experiences have been of immense benefit to the Arab and Islamic nation. They will lead to a change in many existing positions, including the argument that the superpowers have proven that their interests are above those of their friends and that their security precludes the security, safety and reassurance of other peoples of the world. These experiences have benefited us by indicating the vital change that is needed in the strategy of Arab relations with others and by strengthening the desire for large-scale Arab integration which should be the basis for changing the methods of building inter-state relations. These are the facts that will undoubtedly make us think of the future in a different manner.

UAE

JORDANIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES CURRENT TOUR, ISSUES

JN141449 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1330 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 June--Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah has praised the stand of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan in supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

The Jordanian minister, who is currently visiting the UAE along with Mahmud 'Abbas, Fatah Central Committee member, as members of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, added that the UAE was the first country to pay the first installment of its share in the fund for the support of the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. The $100 billion-fund was set up by the ninth summit conference in Baghdad to step up the steadfastness of the Palestinian people. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Algeria, Iraq and Libya are also contributing to this fund.

The Jordanian minister said that the delegation's visit to the UAE is part of a tour of all the aforementioned countries and is aimed at explaining the measures taken by the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee on how to spend the money of this fund and also to thank these countries.

In a press statement today, the Jordanian minister pointed out the importance of the fund under these circumstances to confront the Israeli schemes.

These schemes, he added, are based on two objectives--to usurp the land and to fill the land with Jewish immigrants. He also explained Israel's activities through the Zionist lobby in the United States to encourage Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel. He added that this outside activity is parallel to that taking place inside the occupied territories. He said that Israel is placing the Palestinians in difficult psychological, social and economic conditions in order to motivate them to leave the occupied territories voluntarily. This is in addition to Israel's measures such as seizing Arab land or fencing the land for security or military purposes.

The Jordanian information minister asserted that his country will not participate in any stage of the negotiations on self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said that Jordan has unequivocally defined its stand toward this agreement because it does not include clear and specific provisions regarding Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and regarding the exercise of the Palestinian people's rights in their land and in setting up their independent state.

Dealing with the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog, the Jordanian information minister said: We have so far accomplished many things within this dialog. He added: The fact that we are jointly making the current tour expresses the extent of harmony that has been introduced in our stands.

The Jordanian minister ruled out the possibility that Israel would find Palestinian elements to collaborate with it in the self-rule talks. He said that all Palestinians are aware of the dangers of participation in such talks, which will not achieve a single gain but will legalize the occupation.

On arms sources for Jordan following the pressures that are being brought to bear on it by the Western countries, Abu 'Awdah said that there is no problem as far as arms sources are concerned because the arms markets are open. The problem, however, lies in the issue of financing the arms purchases.

YAR

AFP CITES BEIRUT PAPER ON SAUDI-YAR CLASHES

NC210835 Paris AFP in English 0810 GMT 21 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, June 21 (AFP)--Fighting has broken out between Saudi Arabian forces and North Yemeni tribesmen in the border area, the newspaper AS-SAFIR reported here today.

The clashes in the Sadah region started when Saudi troops attacked the Waila tribe in reprisal for the death of a senior officer, the paper said but gave no details of the killing.

North Yemen's deputy premier for internal affairs, Major Mujahid Abu Shawarib, has gone to Saudi Arabia to calm the situation, the paper said.

"Several North Yemeni tribes joined to resist the Saudi attack, and numerous Saudi soldiers were killed. The tribes also escaped with a quantity of weapons and ammunitions," AS-SAFIR said.

CAIRO EXAMINES SOVIET MIDEAST ROLE IN WAKE OF VIENNA SUMMIT

LD201816 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Hasan Shurah commentary]

[Text] With the end of the U.S.-Soviet summit conference between Presidents Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, and with the results of the summit and the leaked reports about the arguments that took place between the two leaders concerning the Middle East question, the extent of the contradictions and the duplicitous policy pursued by the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the Arab countries becomes clear. This policy, in fact, has reached the point of plotting against Arab interests and seeking to maintain the state of tension and the suspension of the region between war and peace. Soviet infiltration and its attempts to subjugate the region to its personal interests and far-reaching strategic plans within the framework of its ideological struggle with the other world powers have also become clear.

With the same frankness and clarity, the Soviet Union has dropped the mask behind which it formerly alleged its desire for security and peace in the region. It has now been proven before the world that the big power raises a slogan in which it does not believe and which it is not even careful to maintain. It no longer even hints at its desire to preserve any state of peace and stability in this delicate region.

As a result of the leaked reports on the talks between U.S. President Carter and Soviet leader Brezhnev, the USSR's official rejection of any participation in the peace efforts and its refusal to even recognize the efforts already achieved on this direction, it can be stated that the Soviet Union, which since the beginning of the conflict has persisted in issuing slogans and verbal propaganda and which has not offered a genuine step along the correct and peaceful path of resolving the crisis, does not want and is not pleased to see any form of peace prevail in the region.

From the logic of this position, it believes that the prevalence of peace in the Middle East will result in a reduction of its influence in the area and that the continuation of the state of tension and increased intensity of the conflict are the only means that will enable it to penetrate the area and to include it within the inflamed regions in which it finds fertile ground to practice its bloody game of stirring peoples against each other in order to maintain its position.

In a moment of rashness and miscalculation the Soviet Union lost its nerve. It revealed all its intentions and exposed some of its plans which could never be in the interest of the region or its peoples. It is illogical that one could claim to care for the interests of a region or a people and at the same time refuse to see that region and its people living in security and stability.

The Soviet Union's policy vis-a-vis Egypt and its people and vis-a-vis the rest of the Arab peoples--whatever its claims and justifications--is a hostile policy and depends on only one premise, its personal interests and rejection of any other consideration. These personal interests could not be realized except in the shadow of continued tension and conflict and by keeping the Arab countries, led by Egypt, (?confined) vanquished and (?covered) with wounds.

The history of the Soviet Union in its dealings with the peoples of this region best indicates this. Following the June 1967 defeat the Soviet Union deliberately avoided an effective and positive role to enable the Arabs to regain their self-respect in a decisive and rapid manner. It strove to prevent Arabs in general and Egypt in particular from regaining their self-respect rapidly and decisively. It was content to reiterate ineffective, hollow slogans and verbal statements. It reached the point of plotting against the Arabs since its policy was founded on an insincere and ineffective challenge to Israel.

Moreover, the USSR supplied Israel with everything which enabled it to continue its policy. Although we once blamed the United States for being the main source of Israeli arms, the Soviet Union was the actual force which used these arms against the Arabs and which used to pull the trigger through the Soviet Jewish immigrants it provided to Israel to conduct battles against the Arab countries. The Soviet Union did not stop there but went as far as possible and frankly agreed with the United States in 1972 to maintain a state of military (?relaxation). This suited its strategic policy and its own personal interests which had no consideration for the will and the feelings of the peoples of the region to restore dignity and self-respect, and no proposal for the withdrawal of the aggressor from the Arab territory it had occupied.

When Egypt scored the first military victory against Israel and restored the dignity of the Arabs, the Soviet Union, which felt that this was the real beginning of its loss from the region following Egypt's expulsion of its military experts, became enraged. The Soviet Union used its ugliest forms of anger and venom against Egypt, including a ban on arms to prevent Egypt from proceeding on the sound path leading to the welfare of its people and the peoples of the region. The Soviet Union followed the same path and found those who would buy its goods in the weak regimes in Damascus, Baghdad, Aden and Tripoli with which it formed a front hostile toward Egypt, believing that it would be able to encircle and isolate Egypt and prevent our country from playing its leading role.

At a moment of weakness the Soviet Union forgot its position as a major power which has a moral duty to maintain security and peace in the world. It forgot this commitment and abandoned all principles since this conflicted with its interests and personal designs.

The Soviet Union continues to expose its real intentions. The day will come when those who are deceived by it will see the light and the peoples of the region will be able to work to rid themselves of its evils and designs. The Soviet Union will find itself, as it was in the forties, totally removed from the region over which security, stability and peace will hover.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 20 JUN

NC201635 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1436 GMT 20 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 June--Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the military industries in which Egypt has participated within the Arab Organization for Industrialization [AOI] are continuing their work. The defense minister added that all the factories that have been working with the Arab organization will revert to the Egyptian Organization for War Production, the establishment of which has been announced by President Anwar as-Sadat, and that the organization will start production as of the beginning of next month.

In a press conference held today at the Hulwan foundry after the inauguration of the first motor foundry, attended by Minister of State for War Production Dr Kamal Nassar, the defense minister said that the missile factory will produce the first Arab missile 2 months from now. The defense minister added that the (Lynx) helicopter factory will start production early next year.

The defense minister also announced that during the week he had received contracts worth $200 million for the Egyptian Organization for War Production. However, the defense minister deferred talking about the financing and registration of this organization until after the representatives of the AOI conclude their meetings on the liquidation of the organization. These meetings are currently being held in Paris.

The minister affirmed that the contracts concluded between the AOI and foreign companies are valid and that these companies welcome the continuation of cooperation with Egypt.

The defense minister added that the Egyptian Organization for War Production will sign new contracts with other foreign countries, in addition to the existing contracts.

The defense minister said at his press conference that he and U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Dr William Perry, who visited Egypt recently, discussed U.S. support for Egypt in the field of war production.

He said that an agreement was reached with the U.S. side to buttress the military industries in Egypt in accordance with a short term plan based on shoring up existing industries, a medium term plan based on adding new production lines to the existing lines, and a long term plan based on establishing new military industries.

Regarding the position of the AOI, the defense minister said that the organization was set up according to a decision made by four states--Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE. These four states, he added, agreed on drawing up the organization's statutes, its operating system and even its dissolution. He said that what happened later was that the other three states decided, against Egypt's will, to liquidate the organization. If this is their position and their will, there is no objection to their doing what they want. But Egypt, the fourth partner, does not agree with them, and therefore the organization continues and will continue to exist.

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the committee, which includes representatives of the four founding states, met in Paris last Sunday to discuss the position of the organization. Up to yesterday, the other three states were determined to dissolve the organization, but Egypt adhered to the organization's commitments and decided to keep it going. The other three states should honor all the commitments resulting from the organization's dissolution.

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt was a partner in four of the AOI's military factories and that three companies were later set up: the Arab-American jeep company, the Arab-British helicopter company and the missile company.

The defense minister added that the three companies are committed to the organization and those who signed contracts with it and that the three members must fulfill all commitments arising from the liquidation of the organization.

The defense minister affirmed that production is continuing at the organization's factories and that only the amount, quantity and manner of financing can be reconsidered. The defense minister added that we welcome any Arab country that will join this Egyptian industry.

The defense minister announced that many Egyptians inside and outside Egypt have offered to establish, support and contribute to the continuation of this industry. However, we will wait until the end of this month, when the position of the member states will be determined. Only then will we decide on the sources of financing--be they from inside or outside Egypt.

Concerning the position of the employees of the AOI, the defense minister said that all of them are enjoying the same rights and privileges they gained and that all are continuing to cooperate. The defense minister added that the organization has 16,000 Egyptian engineers, experts and workers and that the number of other Arab workers in the organization amounts to only 7. He added that these seven employees are working in the organization's executive and administrative departments. They are not employed in technical jobs, with the exception of one employee, who heads the jeep factory.

At the end of his press conference, the defense minister affirmed that the military industry is continuing its production in Egypt with high efficiency and that today we are celebrating the silver jubilee of these industries after Egypt's role in ship and cannon production has been established. He added that this bolsters Egypt's role and mission in the area.

The defense minister noted the role of war production in the civilian sectors, adding that this production has entered into new spheres, such as solar energy heating, sprinkler irrigation, surgery instruments and household utensils at adequate prices.

VICE PRESIDENT SATISFIED WITH TALKS ABROAD

LD201620 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 18 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Hamdi Fu'ad interview with Vice President Husni Mubarak in Paris--date not given]

[Excerpts] Mubarak said: "I have held talks with French officials and with Egypt's representatives on the new authority for industrialization with a view to continuing the traditional cooperation between Egypt and France in the field of arms industrialization and technical cooperation in particular. Ahmad Zindu, head of the Egyptian authority for arms industrialization, who assumed his post following the enactment of the new law establishing the authority, will discuss cooperation between France and Egypt.

Husni Mubarak said: I have found no contradiction whatsoever between Egypt's stand and France's stand on the question of peace or the means of achieving it. Contrary to the belief held by some that France believes the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty to be a separate peace, President Giscard d'Estaing, who received me in the Elysee Palace for over an hour, told me that "from our viewpoint the Egyptian-Israeli agreement is a first step toward peace and not a separate peace" and that the move toward peace must be continued by solving the Palestinian problem.

I told President d'Estaing that this is President as-Sadat's view and stand which he declared in the Israeli Knesset, and in accordance with which he signed the Camp David accords. It is the view contained in the memorandum he exchanged with Menahem Begin and was signed by President Carter. What we are striving to do now is to bring about the success of the autonomy talks so that the Palestinian people, through free and honest elections, can elect the authority representing them and determine their own future.

Mubarak said: I made clear to the French president and explained to him the difficulties we are facing as a result of the Israeli attitude and recent hardline Israeli statements, and because it is clinging to the past and building settlements. Therefore, we primarily ask the United States and Western Europe, and France in particular, to share with us the responsibility of achieving the Palestinian people's demand through continued negotiations, persuasion and pressures and also through the world community shouldering its responsibility in solving the Palestinian problem. I said that Egypt believes that peace will not be achieved and stability will not be established in the Middle East unless the Palestinian problem is solved. I had a long discussion with the French president regarding the role of France, the West European Community and the European Parliament which will meet in Strasbourg.

Speaking about his mission in Washington and his meeting with President Carter, the secretaries of state and defense and congressmen, Mubarak said: When I went to the two houses of Congress and met with their members, I spoke to them frankly.

I said that President as-Sadat has fulfilled all his commitments, from his appeal to end wars to the achievement of peace. I explained how we went to Beersheba and how we received Israeli officials at various levels in Cairo, Alexandria and Al-'Arish.

I said that even while such meetings were taking place official statements came raining down upon us. Such statements even turned into action to build new settlements.

I can say with full confidence that the U.S. viewpoint fully endorses the importance of the role the United States must play as a partner. On 12 June the State Department issued a statement confirming this role. Cyrus Vance expressed total U.S. condemnation of the policy of building settlements. President Carter urgently dispatched his aide, Strauss, who will arrive in Cairo and Israel in a few days time.

The following day Israeli Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon said in a press statement that by participating in the self-rule negotiations the United States is hindering them. The State Department again replied confirming its responsibility in this regard.

With regard to my military talks with U.S. officials, I began these talks with Defense Secretary Harold Brown and then subcommittees were set up. These were followed by a joint meeting. I also met with congressmen responsible for armament and military aid.

I can say that my mission in this regard achieved what it planned to achieve. I would like to say that the United States has confirmed and declared its readiness to contribute to the Egyptian program for arms industrialization, which will assume its new shape with the establishment of the Egyptian authority for military industrialization.

Speaking about his talks in the British capital, he said that his meetings with Mrs Thatcher were more than splendid. He said that the British prime minister made some observations regarding her first meeting with Menahem Begin in London.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON EEC STATEMENT ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

NC202038 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Jun 79 NC

[Text] A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that the EEC statement on the situation in the Middle East, which affirms the need for withdrawal from the occupied territories and for a guarantee of the Palestinian people's rights in establishing their state, represents a victory for the continuous efforts exerted by Egypt to give the greatest support to Arab rights in facing Israeli policies. The source added that these policies are liable to place new obstacles on the road to the comprehensive and durable peace we are striving to achieve for the benefit of the people of the region.

The responsible source added that Egypt is confident that the EEC condemnation of Israeli policy, which is based on the occupation of territories, the establishment of settlements and the denial of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, will be followed by practical steps by the European countries to contribute to encouraging the peace process and to removing the obstacles that stand in the way of peace.

The source concluded his statement by saying that Egypt is happy to note this constructive European position, which is in keeping with justice and with the principles for which Europe carried the banner and made sacrifices during World War II, and which culminated in the establishment of a new European order based on the UN Charter. The source added that all nations respect this charter and are striving to insure its effectiveness in facing attempts to impose policies that oppose the charter.

U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES CAIRO

NC201742 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1717 GMT 20 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 June--This afternoon the U.S. military delegation left Cairo for home after a 4-day visit to Egypt.

This morning the U.S. delegation visited a military factors during its visit to Egypt. The delegation also held discussions on possible cooperation between the United States and Egypt in the sphere of military production, as well as means for improving Egyptian potential and capabilities in this sphere. The delegation also visited a number of Egyptian military factories.

It is worth mentioning that U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Dr William Perry, who headed the U.S. delegation, left Cairo for Israel the day before yesterday.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY GROUP HOLDS MEETING

NC201943 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpts] The parliamentary body of the National Democratic Party held a meeting this evening under the chairmanship of Vice President Husni Mubarak, who is also the deputy chairman of the National Democratic Party. The meeting was also attended by Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, Secretary General of the National Democratic Party Fikri Makram 'Ubayd and the deputy prime minister.

Mr Husni Mubarak spoke at this meeting. He greeted the members of the People's Assembly, affirming that the Egyptian Arab people are fully confident of their ability to triumph and face the challenges of peace with the same courage and determination that served them in the war of liberation on the 10th of Ramadan.

Concerning the peace negotiations, the prime minister said that we will proceed in a manner that will insure the implementation of the Camp David agreements and the establishment of the Palestinian autonomy, which is the beginning of the road to the realization of the Palestinian people's goals.

LE MONDE COMMENTS ON SECOND ROUND OF EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS

LD2011[illegible] Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "President as-Sadat's 'Victory'"]

[Text] President as-Sadat has reason to be satisfied. Following the second round of the parliamentary elections which took place Saturday, 16 June, his National Democratic Party will have almost 90 percent of the seats in the next assembly, the rest being divided between two satellite parties. All the other parties which do not support the president will have no representatives in parliament. Prestigious figures such as Mr Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, one of the main architects of the 1952 Nasirite revolution, who had been constantly reelected in his native constituency, have been defeated. On the other hand, "president's men" such as Deputy Prime Minister Makram 'Ubayd and Interior Minister General Isma'il, have been elected with 100 percent of the votes cast (for the former) or of the registered voters...

These remarkable results could have been attributed to President as-Sadat's popularity after the conclusion of peace with Israel. However the government had issued a decree banning any debate on the peace treaty and its consequences from the election campaign. All those who had criticized or expressed reservations about the terms of the Washington treaty--in other words the independents and members of all nongovernment parties from the extreme right to the extreme left--were eliminated by some means.

Some candidates--like Mr Isma'il Fahmi, who was head of Egyptian diplomacy from 1973 to 1977--were excluded from the election because their candidacy was deemed unacceptable for "technical reasons." Others, such as leftwing politician Ahmad Taha, were arrested or illegally confined right in the middle of the election campaign under the terms of emergency legislation dug up for the occasion, or on the charge of "spying" for... Bulgaria. Yet others withdrew from the election battle at the last minute--former Muslim Deputy Adil 'Id, in particular--when armed "As-Sadatians" forbade their representatives to monitor the polling stations. Only Liberal lawyer Mumtaz Murad managed to prevent the ballot boxes being "stuffed" by posting his own bodyguards.

The nongovernment parties which already no longer had the right to express their views in the media, have for the most part been paralyzed by the many repressive measures taken against them for more than a year now. Having ended the political pluralism which still existed in the previous parliament, President as-Sadat will not have elbow room in which to pursue negotiations with Israel on the future of the West Bank and Gaza.

Moreover, he no longer has to fear opposition in the economic and social fields, which are particularly sensitive since the political and financial sanctions which the Arab countries imposed on Egypt after the signing of the Washington treaty are likely to have serious repercussions.

However there is reason to wonder whether the installation of a "recording parliament" is even in the long term interests of the Egyptian president. The absence of safety valves, especially in countries where social problems have reached explosive levels is in itself a dangerous phenomenon. President as-Sadat has also deprived himself of a parliamentary opposition which, when the time came, could have been useful to him in his resistance to Israeli demands.

In any case it is a pity that the running of the recent elections undermines the excellent image of a man who had promised to break with his predecessor's autocratic methods while reducing his credibility on the domestic and overseas planes. Indeed, how can anybody believe in his popularity and his ability to keep his promises if he is not capable of tolerating opposition from a handful of deputies?

AL-AHRAM REPORTS NO TRANSFER OF ARAB FUNDS ALLOWED

NC210904 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 21 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 June--Quoting an official source, AL-AHRAM reports today that the Egyptian Government has decided not to allow the transfer of the funds of the Arab organizations in Egyptian banks to outside Egypt and that these organizations will continue to operate at full capacity.

The source said that this has been communicated to the acting Arab League secretary general, Muhammad Riyad.

MINISTER DENIES SYRIAN MEDIATION IN DISPUTE WITH IRAN

JN210953 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 21 June--Iraqi Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi has denied that Syria will mediate between Baghdad and Tehran to eliminate tension in the relations between the two countries.

In a statement published by the Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH today, the Iraqi information minister said that his country believes in the policy of dialog and goodneighborliness. He added that his country is not responsible for the events being perpetrated by some Iranian quarters in an attempt to drag Iraq into a confrontation it does not want. Hammudi called on the Iranian Government to adopt a stand commensurate with the Arab issues. The Iraqi minister denied that differences are obstructing unity between Syria and Iraq. He said the information media which are propagating these differences intend to discourage Arab citizens.

On the recent political declaration between Iraq and Syria, the Iraqi information minister said: Everything that has been accomplished between Iraq and Syria since the signing of the Joint National Action Charter confirms the degree of importance the political leaderships in the two countries attach to the material bases of the unified state.

PALESTINIAN-JORDANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN201857 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 June--The joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation under Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah arrived here from Kuwait this evening for a visit to Iraq, within its current tour of several Arab states.

Abu 'Awdah told INA that the aim of the visit is to hold meetings with officials of the fraternal Arab countries in order to explain the Arab citizens' conditions in the occupied areas and to work for supporting their steadfastness in implementation of the Baghdad summit conference resolutions. The delegation includes Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, PLO representative, and Shawkat Mahmud, director of the Occupied Areas Affairs Office in Jordan.

INVOLVEMENT IN PALESTINIAN JOURNALIST'S DEATH DENIED

JN210921 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 21 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 June--An official source has strongly denied that Iraq had anything to do with the assassination of 'Adil Wasfi [Khalid al-'Iraqi], deputy editor in chief of the magazine FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH.

The source said: The accusations leveled against Iraq are fabricated, false and groundless. The source added: We hope that his offense against Iraq is unintentional at a time Iraq is confronting the treasonous capitulatory conspiracy against the Arab nation. The source said: We advise anyone who is intentionally trying to harm revolutionary and progressive Iraq to refrain from placing the blame on Iraq for all the liquidation attempts that take place with the intention of distorting the Arab revolutionary struggle led by Iraq. 'Adil Wasfi, an Iraqi, was assassinated in Beirut yesterday morning.

IRAQ JOINS NONALINED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND

JN201440 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1418 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 June--Iraq has decided to join the agreement to set up a solidarity fund for the nonalined countries' economic and social development.

The aim of the agreement, concluded in Kuwait in August 1975, is to develop cooperation in support of economic and social development in the nonalined countries, to encourage investment in the nonalined countries and to provide technical services and aid in the various fields of economic and social development in the nonalined countries.

The fund is being run by a board of governors, a board of directors and a director general. Kuwait is the permanent headquarters of the fund.

HASAN ADDRESSES PARIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING

JN202121 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan arrived in Paris this afternoon for a private visit to France that will last several days. His royal highness was the guest of honor at the annual conference of the International Chamber of Commerce, which gave a dinner this evening in his honor.

His royal highness addressed the conference, which began in Paris today. He said that the Middle East is full of problems and lacks serious international efforts that can lead to basic, comprehensive solutions. He added that the Middle East area is dominated by an atmosphere of instability and a lack of security. This was caused by the bilateral attempts to resolve certain problems at the expense of others, and at the expense of the area's security and stability as a whole.

AD-DUSTUR DISCUSSES VIENNA SUMMIT, MIDEAST

JN180759 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] AD-DUSTUR discusses the Vienna summit and its repercussions on the situation in our Arab area. The paper says: The historic summit meeting between Carter and Brezhnev is expected to end today with the signing of SALT II. The post-Vienna stage will undoubtedly crystallize the outcome of the two leaders' talks regarding issues discussed, including the Middle East cause.

Naturally, the post-Vienna stage will be of special significance to our cause, because it is bound to show whether these talks have changed the U.S. stand or the Soviet stand or both, or have not changed the two countries' previous stands toward our cause.

It is therefore incumbent upon the Arabs to prepare themselves immediately to conduct an all-out appraisal of the outcome of the U.S.-Soviet summit. This appraisal should of course be based on reliable facts and should take place on a high Arab level so that the Arabs can utilize to the maximum the realities of the new stage.

Utilizing any positive realities on the international level and avoiding the influence of any adverse realities depends mainly on the Arabs' solidarity, the drumming up of their intrinsic force, and on their faith that the key to their problem should be in their hands. This is because nobody will voluntarily support them unless they are qualified to continue their struggle for their just rights.

In conclusion, the paper says: Nobody should expect that the Vienna summit will bring about a complete solution to the Arab cause on a silver platter. Nobody should take it for granted that the fate of the cause can finally be determined by the summit. Therefore, the Arabs' continued organized work for the cause and for building their intrinsic force remains the inevitable guarantee to successfully overcome the post-Vienna stage so that they can polarize all forces and factors supporting their cause and rush to solve it under the UN aegis in order to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS ON REQUESTS FOR AID FOR SOUTH

NC201746 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today spoke about the issue of the south. He said that Lebanon has not yet received a reply from any of the Arab states whose aid was requested to buttress the steadfastness of the south. Lebanon made this request on the basis tnat the issue of the south is a joint Arab responsibility. The situation in the south appears to be the bleeding wound in the torso of the Arab world.

Prime Minister al-Huss said this in reply to a question put to him by the Libyan news agency. He said: Following the tragedies to which the south of Lebanon has been subjected because of the recurrent Israeli attacks--resulting in the displacement of thousands of innocent citizens from their villages and towns, in many citizens falling victim and in the destruction of numerous houses and other property--we approached a number of Arab diplomats in Lebanon with a view to obtaining material aid from some of the able fraternal Arab states to bolster the steadfastness of the southerners. We repeated this several times on more than one level in order to secure such support on the basis that the issue of the south of Lebanon is a joint Arab issue, that the responsibility of dealing with it is a joint Arab one and that the steadfastness of the south represents the steadfastness of all the Arabs against the persistent Israeli aggression. This is at a time when the south appears to be the bleeding wound in the torso of the Arab World. Despite all this, we have not yet received any reply from any of the fraternal Arab states we approached on the subject.

Prime Minister al-Huss said: We are still waiting for positive results from these states. The social problem from which the people of the south are now suffering requires quick action, not only to deal with persistent human suffering, but also to consolidate the steadfastness of the south. This is a Lebanese national demand as well as a pan-Arab demand.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS TO BEIRUT FROM PARIS

NC201833 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus returned to Beirut this evening after a visit to Paris and London. During the visit he met with a number of officials, including French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, who had visited Washington and raised the subject of Lebanon with the U.S. administration.

INA REPORTS ISRAELI ARTILLERY SHELLING OF TYRE

JN201707 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 20 June--Dozens of artillery shells fell on the southern Lebanese city of Tyre this afternoon in the fiercest bombardment of the city since the closure of the armed offices there some 2 weeks ago.

Dispatches by correspondents in the area say that the Zionist bombardment lasted well over 40 minutes and then continued intermittently. The correspondents' dispatches say that there were many wounded and that several houses were hit.

Commercial markets and shops closed down in the city after the bombardment. Meanwhile, enemy planes flew over the city and the rest of southern Lebanon in successive sorties.

In another development, the Zionist bombardment in which the rightwing militia are participating continued against the town of An-Nabatiyah until this afternoon. Further casualties were reported among the civilian inhabitants. The correspondents saw five wounded persons being transported to hospitals in the city of Sidon.

VOL: SYRIANS CONTINUE TO REINFORCE POSITIONS IN AL-BIQA'

NC201600 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 20 Jun 79 NC

[Text] In Al-Biqa' the Syrians have continued to reinforce their positions by setting up barricades and bringing in tanks, particularly into the areas close to the red line in Al-Litani.

In Jurud Jubayl, the Syrian forces continued to insist on constructing a road linking Jurud Jubayl with Afqa. However, information reaching the Voice of Lebanon this afternoon said that the matter has been dealt with for the time being.

VOL REPORTS CLASH BETWEEN LEBANESE, SYRIAN FORCES

NC201738 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 20 Jun 79 NC

[Text] At 1740 today a Syrian force in Jurud al-'Aqurah tried to advance behind a military excavator with the aim of opening the Al-Munaytirah road. The Lebanese force stationed there warned the Syrian force and then prevented it from advancing. Initial reports say that an armed clash occurred between the two sides. The Lebanese force suffered five wounded. The Syrian losses are unknown.

On Corniche Al-Mazra'ah this afternoon 'Adil 'Abd al-Majid Wasfi, assistant chief editor of the magazine FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH, was assassinated by armed men who disappeared after opening fire.

In Tripoli, armed men assassinated Mustafa al-Lawzi, brother of Salim al-Lawzi, owner of the London-based Lebanese magazine AL-HAWADITH. He was killed while swimming in Al-Bastah.

It is worth noting here that acts of assassination and planting explosives have been going on for some time in Tripoli. The latest incident was the explosion near the house of Jamil al-'Atafli.

ADF Communique

NC201911 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Jun 79 NC

[20 June communique issued by the Arab Deterrent Forces Command]

[Text] While an Arab Deterrent Forces detachment was constructing a military road between Hadath Ba'albakk and Al-Munaytirah, armed men opened fire on it from the north. The detachment returned the fire with appropriate weapons and silenced the sources of fire.

PRESS COMMENTS ON IRAQI-SYRIAN UNITY

JN201157 Damascas Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "This Is Our Road and Unity Is Our Objective," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says: Arab unity is our objective from which we shall never deviate. We shall struggle to achieve it because we believe that unity is the only way to national salvation. There will be no real dignity, progress or liberation without unity.

The Joint National Action Charter was adopted in response to the two struggling Arab countries' historic responsibility, and the great results that have been achieved on the road to strengthening relations between the two countries within the unionist framework have consolidated the unionist course and have laid down solid bases for building unity at all levels.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: The political declaration of the Syrian-Iraqi higher political committee asserts that the groundwork for the unified state has been laid and that the next stage will be one where constitutional and legal formulas will be worked out to establish the unified state on solid and permanent bases so that the enemies cannot penetrate its shield in the future.

Under the headline "Unity Built on Solid Bases," the newspaper TISHRIN says: Those who know the facts and want unity between the two countries to proceed with strength, confidence and in a scientific manner--so that it will not suffer setbacks or have the same fate as previous experiences--find in the resolutions adopted by the leadership of the two countries a qualitative change in the method of dealing with the unionist action. These resolutions also indicate that the two countries will only adopt measures that will lead to a unity that cannot be retracted.

Inspired by their historic pan-Arab responsibility, the two countries are proceeding with confidence and firmness on the road to achieving a unity that will not collapse. The resolutions adopted by Presidents Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, Hafiz al-Asad and Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husyan during the meetings of the Iraq-Syrian Higher Political Committee are of utmost importance, because they not only show that the leaderships in the two countries are determined to proceed on the road to complete unity, but that they are working sincerely, seriously and scientifically to achieve unity without any delay. This increases the confidence of the masses in the unionist measures and their inevitable success.

In its "Behind the Events" column AL-BA'TH says: Since the signing of the Syrian-Iraqi Joint National Action Charter, it has become clear that the two countries are determined to set up a unionist example that will be a nucleus for a comprehensive Arab unity. Proceeding from this pan-Arab concept of a unionist action, the two countries began serious and sincere work to achieve it. Many meetings have been held for this purpose at all levels. What took place in Baghdad yesterday and the results of the meetings of the Higher Political Committee under Presidents al-Asad and al-Bakr constitute complementary steps to all the previous measures that have been adopted to build the unity edifice between the two countries. What took place in Baghdad yesterday is considered the beginning of a new stage for laying the solid and permanent bases to build unity. Hopes are that the countries' political leaderships will continue to act to fulfill Arab aspirations.

HIGH COURT ORDERS WORK ON ELON MORE STOPPED

TA201124 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 20 Jun 79 TA

[Excerpt] Today, the High Court of Justice issued an interim order forbidding additional entry of citizens to the Elon More settlement and forbidding further construction and digging work at the settlement location. The court also ordered that the state explain, within 1 month, why it did not withdraw from its seizure of the land for the settlement.

Gush Emunim, Bar-Lev, Horowitz Reactions

TA201223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 20 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The military governor of Nabulus arrived at Elon More an hour ago and ordered that work at the location be stopped. He gathered all residents of the settlement to count them and to prevent the entry of other settlers.

The Gush Emunim Secretariat and the Elon More settlers will convene in a few hours time to consolidate a reaction to the High Court of Justice's ruling which issued an interim order prohibiting the entry of more citizens to Elon More and the continuation of building at the site. A member of the Gush's Secretariat, Yehuda 'Etzyon said that in the long run the ruling will not prevent the establishment of the town of Elon More. The obligation of members of Gush Emunim to settle the land is stronger than the opinion of three judges basing themselves on a mishmash of foreign laws and not on Hebrew law, he said.

In a conversation with our correspondent Shmu'el Tal, a member of Gush Emunim said that at this moment there are 16 prefabricated buildings at Elon More which were hastily erected before the High Court of Justice issued the order and these buildings already house several families. The High Court of Justice also ruled today that within 1 month the state will have to explain why it not withdraw from the seizure of land at Elon More. The continued hearing of the case will take place under five judges. At the request of the state attorney the High Court permitted the construction of a security fence around the buildings that already house settlers but made it clear that all other work is prohibited.

Former chief of staff Hayim Bar-Lev rejects settlement in the heart of Judaea and Samaria which is densely populated by Arabs and believes that they do not contribute to the security of the state--neither in days of calm nor in time of war. As for the contradiction between his opinion and that of the chief of staff which the High Court of Justice considered with respect to the Elon More issue, he said that there are professional differences of opinion between members of the army in Israel and this is a natural phenomenon as in any other sphere. MK Bar-Lev called upon the government to show civil courage and to say that the establishment of Elon More was carried out through our right to settle all parts of the territories at once and not to hide behind false security reasons.

MK Yiga'el Horowitz of La'am called upon Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman to resign in the wake of the Elon More affair. He said that if Minister Weizman is not at peace with the government's decisions, then he does not have a place there.

HA'ARETZ on Government's Reaction

TA210911 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Jun 79 p 1 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] There was confusion yesterday among members of the government in the wake of the court's decision to issue an order nisi and interim injunction ordering the cessation of work at Elon More.

There was no official government reaction, but it is known that the prime minister has said that court rulings must be honored and one should wait for the final ruling. Members of the government took a similar approach in public. However, in private talks many expressed confusion. Ministers private opinions, which could be gathered yesterday, showed an internal division within the government on this matter. Ministers who, from the outset, opposed the idea of establishing Elon More at the said location said yesterday in private talks that the prime minister is reaping the harvest of complications caused by Gush Emunim and Minister Ari'el Sharon. On the other hand, other members of the government who supported the decision to establish the settlement said Mr Begin is now paying the dues for those who undermined his policy and the ministers are referring to 'Ezer Weizman. Several ministers were critical of MK Hayim Bar-Lev's willingness to submit a differing declaration to the opinion submitted by the chief of staff. One minister even made a very strong remark about Mr Bar-Lev's act.

It has been learned that the declaration submitted by the chief of staff to the High Court of Justice is a modified version of the previous draft. Prior to being submitted the declaration was examined by a limited number of ministers, including Mr Begin. The prime minister instructed that the declaration be modified since it spoke in general terms and did not specifically mention the Elon More location as a necessary site from a security point of view but spoke about its vicinity. Minister Weizman expressed a willingness to accept any formula proposed by Mr Begin. Contact with the chief of staff on this matter was not maintained via the defense minister. Weizman saw only the final version of the declaration that was submitted to the High Court of Justice. The defense minister's involvement in this issue was limited to passing on the request from the legal adviser to the government to the chief of staff.

21 Jun Press on Decision

TA210706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 21 Jun 79 TA

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] The Jerusalem POST believes the most important aspect of the court decision regarding Elon More is the fact that the judges broke the tradition of accepting claims without investigation whenever the government submits reasons of absolute security requirements. As for Gush Emunim's reaction to the court's decision, the paper says the messianistic appeal of the Gush, which was formerly but marginal, becomes amidst the deepening polarization that is now occurring in the country, a potent element in firing passions on the right and the left--passions which are threatening the national consensus.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that the High Court of Justice in Israel has again shown that it is just and unbiased, while the Cabinet has again shown its distortions and insensibilities in a delicate and painful area.

Continuing settlement in the heart of Arab population is a politically harmful act, superfluous from the viewpoint of defense, and assisting Israel's absolute isolation in the world, even among its few friends. The court's decision is a warning to the Cabinet and it is also an appeal to all seekers of justice, peace and of Israel's security to say: Enough is enough. The time is ripe for this Cabinet to vacate its post and heed the people, who look forward with great concern and with an apprehensive heart.

OMER writes that one must not use security reasons for issues that have nothing to do with defense. Israel's security issues are important to such an extent that they must not be exploited for other requirements, regardless of how important they may be.

BEGIN REPLIES TO LETTER FROM U.S. JEWRY ON SETTLEMENT

TA201521 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1325 GMT 20 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Jerusalem, 20 Jun--Gentlemen, I have received your letter cabled 24 hours after it was published by our media. Allow me to comment that this is an awkward way to communicate with any person, be he a young student or an elderly prime minister. As for the content of your complaints:

Jews have the full right to live in any area in Israel. This is our fatherland to which we have returned by right. Just as we have the right to live in Tel Aviv, Yafo, Haifa, Petah Tiqva, Rehovot and Jerusalem, so we have the absolute right to live in all parts of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District. This right of our people is intimately linked with the vital needs of our national defense. You must remember, gentlemen, that a bloody madness is taking place in our tiny country by the murderers' organization. If the murderers who have killed a mother and her child came from Samaria, is the Cabinet not obligated to try to prevent other criminals plotting to murder men, women and children in Israel from entering it? This terrorist organization has turned our civilian population into the sole target of its attacks. Thus, it has 3.2 million such targets. Obviously, there is no one who could guarantee that we would always be able to prevent such horrifying acts, but are we not entitled at least to try?

Five justices of the Supreme Court of Israel have unanimously replied to this question:

"It is not necessary to be an expert in military affairs to comprehend that terrorist elements operate more easily in an area in which there is a population which is either indifferent or hostile as opposed to a situation in which there are people who can follow these elements and inform the authorities about any suspicious activity. Among these people the terrorists will not find shelter, aid or equipment. This is very simple and there is no need to elaborate."

With all due respect, I shall repeat and say: "There is no need to elaborate."

You write to me, among other things: "We have witnessed with admiration the signing of the treaty with Egypt and we welcome the courage and vision you had demonstrated, which had brought about this historic achievement."

Thank you, gentlemen. I shall continue to work for our people and our country, hoping that I shall be able to do so with the help of the virtues you had mentioned. (Signed) Menahem Begin.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT ARTICLE ON APPROACH TO AUTONOMY

TA151943 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 15 Jun 79 p 3 of Weekend Supplement TA

[Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat article: "Autonomy, the Moment of Truth Is Approaching"]

[Text] The glorious spectacle of Yiga'el Yadin against the background of the Sphinx in Giza, the night excursion by tram through Alexandria by the general who crossed the canal, Arik Sharon, and the endearing pose of Dr Burg opposite a happy President as-Sadat--all are a clear testimony to the rapid process of normalization in relatbns between the two countries. A year ago it was sometimes necessary to travel to the United States or to Europe in order to account for all Cabinet members. This week half of the Cabinet members, accompanied by a sizable retinue of director generals, advisers and journalists could be found in Egypt.

This indicates a lot; it is, however, not everything. At the same time, a senior Egyptian editor, who is usually inspired by higher levels, deemed it proper to stain and slander the Israeli prime minister, while the autonomy negotiations stalled. Even the agenda of the discussions has not yet been set. Notwithstanding the customary Egyptian hospitality, the press reported on the gloomy atmosphere at the meeting of the parties in Alexandria.

The abyss between the positions of the two parties over substantial issues is well known. Begin speaks with such pathos about the "struggle for Eretz Yisra'el" that it is impossible to have the slightest doubts about his absolute honesty and the firm decision backing it. Concurrently, as if to prove the seriousness of its intentions, the Cabinet approved the ground-breaking for Elon More on private land in the approaches to Nabulus. However, Butrus Ghali regards the autonomy as "the start of the process of decolonization." It may be claimed, on the basis of our brief experience with the Egyptian leadership, that Butrus-"Peter" is expressing extreme positions that are not favored by the ra'is. But why mislead ourselves? Even though As-Sadat himself does not call us "colonialists" in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, his proclaimed target in the negotiations is to grant the Palestinians their right to self-determination or, as he puts it, their right to determine their future by themselves. Doesn't this contradict, even if in a politer form than Ghali's formulation, the ambition of Israel's prime minister and his strategy in the negotiations?

And the third partner to the discussions, the United States, be it in the capacity of a full partner or merely of a mediator, is from the start almost quite openly on the side of the Egyptians. The bitter argument at the last session in Alexandria, over the status of the United States in the negotiations, only exacerbated our feelings of distress.

On the surface, the initial signs indicate that there is a hidden scenario guiding prominent people in the U.S. administration. A Jewish leader who is well versed in Washington's decision-making circles was recently visiting Israel and reported this on the forecasts that are prevalent there: The negotiations would proceed relatively slowly during the first few weeks, with the purpose of consolidating the contradictory positions on the eve of the first crisis.

The Begin-As-Sadat meeting at the beginning of July in Alexandria was from the beginning scheduled to enable the two men to overcome the initial crisis and pave a way for continuing the negotiations by finding compromise formulae for subjects of secondary importance in the discussion. However, according to the forecast, the moment of the great crisis is, of necessity, due to come in the Fall, when a controversy over the substantial issues will prevent the discussions from continuing and precipitate a deadlock. Only then will the "big brother" in the form of President Carter step in and he won't waver from active intervention by using his authority on exerting vast pressures, first of all against Israel.

U.S. administration officials adopted, according to that Jewish leader, very strong language, assuming that President Carter was likely, even before the end of the year, to impose an "ultimatum" on the Government of Israel to consent to moderate its positions, freeze the settlement drive and extend the authority of the autonomy institutions in the territories.

What will the United States be striving for if and when the narrated scenario takes shape in reality?

Administration officials are perhaps avoiding overt answers to that question, but a U.S. paper with apparently good sources had a reply this week, which infuriated the prime minister to the point of retorting with an instant reaction: The administration's intent, according to that paper's report, is to cause a Cabinet crisis in Israel, which would result in Menahem Begin's resignation to be followed by the formation of a new Cabinet headed by either 'Ezer Weizman or Moshe Dayan with the support or participation of the Labor Party, or else the formation of an interim government under Begin until the next elections, which would be advanced and held in the Spring of 1980.

It is difficult to know to what extent opposition leader Shim'on Peres is aware of the scenario and forecast that are being woven in the corridors of the State Department or the White House. But was it really only pure coincidence that made him suggest advancing the date of his party's convention in order to prepare for elections that will be held, also in his opinion, by the beginning of next year?

Regardless of an opposition leader's legitimate desire for rapid and complete defeat of his political adversaries and for the return to power, one must be no small cynic to adopt the above-mentioned scenario and yearn for our transformation into a "banana republic" in which governments fall and regimes change according to decisions made in the capital of the United States. However, apart from that shameful aspect, which is perhaps only an extreme manifestation of the daydreams of circles associated with the White House, one must ask about the endurance and stability of the Israeli Cabinet and about whether it will be able to rally around its prime minister, Menahem Begin, if and when external pressures increase in view of the expected crisis in the talks with Egypt.

One could barely say that the Cabinet set out united and undivided on the obstacle course over the Palestine issue. Not in vain did Menahem Begin deem it necessary, for the first time since assuming power, to threaten his ministers with the almost undisguised threat: "Go to the president." It was not by chance that this happened at the height of the serious discussion that preceded the endorsement of the autonomy plan. At that stage, Begin had no intention of going to the president to hand in his resignation.

However, he hinted to his ministers, and every one of them understood, that on this specific issue he, Begin, would not budge. Of course, there exists the temptation, and it is rife in various circles, to assume that the present negotiations will in all phases be similar to the peace negotiations with Egypt. In those negotiations Weizman was able, with the prime minister's backing, to maintain the spirits and warm the atmosphere, while the task of Dayan was to feel his way in the dark, to do all the dirty work, to erode formula by formula the positions of principle which were agreed upon at the beginning of the move. In retrospect, it may be said that, had the trio in fact not existed, it would have had to be invented to achieve--thanks are due to Begin for appointing both 'Ezer and Dayan--the signing of the treaty.

There may be people with hopes along the lines of the above model who assume that what happened in the past will repeat itself along more or less similar lines in the future, in the new negotiations.

But in this regard it is not only the prime minister's associates who warn of tendencies to point out similarities and to look for quick analogies. Also, Menahem Begin's opponents, who scoff at his flowery ideology and at the overemotionalism he demonstrates from time to time, must reconcile themselves to the idea that the chief of Betar [Herut's youth movement] and the leader of Herut speaks the truth and adheres to his belief when he says: "This Cabinet was set up to maintain the right of our people to Eretz Yisra'el. If it fails to maintain this right, it would be better if it were not formed at all. This does not necessarily mean that Menahem Begin believes he will see during his lifetime the fulfillment of his wishes--the application of Israeli law to Judaea, Samaria and Gaza; in other words, their annexation to the State of Israel. Prior to the forming of his Cabinet, with the view of coopting Moshe Dayan into it, Begin made a compromise with himself when he agreed to a formula which said that Israel will not apply its laws to Judaea, Samaria and Gaza so long as the peace negotiations are underway. Even now, Begin is holding to this formula, the other side of which is the complete rejection of the possible introduction of foreign rule into the territories.

His consent on not applying Israeli law to the territories still stands as Begin's greatest compromise and concession. It should be noted in this connection that recently there has been an effort by Begin, perhaps under pressure from his party's hawkish wing, to pass a Cabinet resolution deviating from the abovementioned framework. While the Cabinet was discussing the autonomy plan, the prime minister proposed to formulate one statement as follows: "At the end of the 5 years of autonomy, Israel will maintain its sovereignty in the territories." One who discerned this change at once was Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich--of all people--who usually refrains from showing interest in topical political issues. It was Ehrlich who remarked that the prime minister went far afield and that it would be advisable to use in the referent statement the language of Camp David; namely, "Israel will demand," rather than "maintain," However, Weizman and Dayan, Ehrlich and the other liberals, as well as Yadin, Katz and perhaps also Tamir would have reservations, abstain from the vote or vote against. The vote was liable to result in a draw, or be close. When Begin realized this, he retracted and adopted the agreed upon version.

However, this episode is indicative of his mood and his long-range plans; the thing is, only about half of his Cabinet is ready to follow suit.

But it is not over this specific detail that opinion is divided in the government. For example, it is a fact that the foreign minister, the defense minister and the deputy prime minister opposed the settlement at Elon More while two other ministers expressed reservations.

It is essentially even more important that Dayan, Weizman, Yadin, Katz and, perhaps more discreetly, Ehrlich and some of the other liberals dispute Begin's tactics in the autonomy negotiations, with the degree of their identification with his strategy also being questionable.

There is no doubt that Dayan is irked by the fact that the prime minister removed his status as first violin and tone giver in the autonomy negotiations. There is also no doubt that Dayan, who rejected Begin's proposal to head the negotiating team (he said to his confidants: "It is true that he offered it, but there are offers and there are offers..."), does not feel comfortable among six ministers ("what is this, a symposium or the practical conduct of negotiations") headed by Interior Minister and NRP leader Dr Burg ("what will the world and Egypt think with Dr Burg conducting the negotiations"). But over and above considerations of personal prestige, one gains the impression that, the nearer the moment of truth in its Palestinian context, one will be able to see the deep dispute between the leader of the Likud, who has not given up the dream of a greater Israel, and the minister who was responsible for the territories after the Six Day War, who then managed to open bridges and conduct a wise policy. However, one should point out that for 12 years we have not ceased to ask Dayan the question: What are you striving for in the West Bank and Gaza? To be truthful, we have never received a sufficiently straightforward and clear-cut answer that convinces and is acceptable to the public. The reazon for the misunderstanding lies in the fact that Dayan's target cannot be defined formalistically with the usual formulas. Dayan repeats the terms "joint lives" and "living together," and he means it. But as a pragmatist who choses his tactics in accordance with circumstances, he stays away from firm formulas and flees them like he flees the devil. By virtue of his membership in the government and his persistence in achieving the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty with Egypt, Dayan also expresses himself, externally, in the language of the autonomy. But while Begin sees the autonomy, as defined in 30 clauses and later in 10 clauses, as the infrastructure of a permanent solution and the most to be offered to the Palestinians who, through it, are supposed to gain a minimum of self-rule, Dayan sees the autonomy only as a temporary stage for a period of the next 5 years with open options thereafter: all options bar one--an independent Palestinian state.

On this issue 'Ezer Weizman is on the same wavelength as Dayan. Together with the help of Yadin, Katz and some of the liberals, they received from Begin on the eve of the opening of the negotiations the most that it was possible to get: Even though the autonomy plan was approved after certain changes had been introduced, it was shelved for the time being. It has yet to be placed on the negotiating table. Dayan and Weizman believe that had this been done the negotiations would have broken down at the outset.

Are Dayan, Weizman, Yadin, Ehrlich and others deluding themselves in thinking that they have achieved more than a postponement? Is it conceivable that in the foreseeable future Begin will agree to his plan being eroded, as were his positions in the previous negotiations? Observers say that recently Dayan has been going around in a gloomy mood. Perhaps this is due to the fact that in the present negotiations he has been pushed aside and is not directing the game. But it might also be due to more serious reasons, primarily that this time Begin is immune to erosions because this time it is not Sinai that is being discussed, or even the Rafah approaches, but his flesh and blood, that is, as he would put it: "our homeland Eretz Yisra'el.

"No member of the human race will move Begin from his beliefs and positions," a person very close to the prime minister reiterated this week. There is no reason not to believe him. As far as Eretz Yisra'el is concerned, Begin will not make concessions. The timing of the settlement near Nabulus is a sign of this and there is no room to make mistakes here. Under such conditions, it is not difficult to foresee the forthcoming crisis. If the mechanics which worked so well in the previous negotiations do not do so again and if Dayan and Weizman are unsuccessful in persuading Begin to back down from his positions, then one can see no other exit on the horizon than a possible split in the agreements--the first stage being Gaza and later, not to be determined in advance, the West Bank; or through mutual agreement by Israel and Egypt, the sweeping of the central problems under the carpet to wait for another few years before a new attempt is made to find a solution.

Apart from the possibility of postponement in one form or another, no other exit can be seen on the horizon unless it be a breakdown and crisis as predicted by the prophets of doom in Washington.

PREPARATORY TALKS ON AUTONOMY END WITHOUT AGREEMENT

TA201619 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 20 Jun 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The preparatory talks for the autonomy negotiations between Israel and Egypt ended in Herzliyya in the afternoon without an agreement on a draft for the agenda of the discussions. A different interpretation is heard from the two delegations about the degree of the success of the talks. While Israel claims that a certain progress has been made, the head of the Egyptian delegation refuses to say any progress has been made. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports. [Begin recording]

['Abadi] The preparatory talks intended to secure an agreement on a number of issues to be discussed at the autonomy negotiations failed to produce an agreement--although the matter was only a procedural one. It has been learned that both parties were not prepared to make compromises during the talks, perhaps due to the low-level status of the participants. The delegations will now return for consultations, at the end of 2 days of discussions. 'Amri Musa from the Egyptian delegation explains before the delegation's departure for Al-'Arish by helicopter.

[Musa--in English] We agreed to put the matters before our governments and consult with the ministers before their negotiations which start on the 25th of this month...

['Abadi--interrupts, translates and continues] When he was asked whether an agreement had been reached, he repeated: We agreed to bring the matter before the ministers. When he was asked whether there were any points of agreement, he refused to reply.

There is no failure--so it is said in the Israeli delegation. True, an agreement has not been reached, but a considerable effort has been made and it is to be hoped that the delegations will reconvene before the meeting of the autonomy committee next Monday. Dr Me'ir Rosenne:

[Rosenne] I would say that a certain progress has been made. Now each party will report to its government and these contacts will be continued.

['Abadi] It is emphasized on the Israeli side that agreement has been reached on several issues and that the talks will be continued via the direct Cairo-Jerusalem connection--if it transpires in the consultations that there is room for the continuation of the discussions in case they are resumed. The disagreements are kept secret, but it seems that disagreement focused on the question whether to discuss Israel's involvement in the autonomy arrangements, during the autonomy's 5-year existence. [end recording]

HA'ARETZ ARTICLE CRITICIZES MINISTERIAL AUTONOMY COMMITTEE

TA201509 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Jun 79 p 11 TA

['Uzi Benziman article: "The Autonomy Camel"]

[Text] The camel is a compromise between a giraffe and a horse. The six-man committee which deals with the autonomy is a compromise between controversial concepts, between differing personal states of mind and, hence, it looks like a camel.

'Ezer Weizman's final? Temporary? Absolute? Conditional resignation, is only a symptom. Anyone trying to calm that bothersome fly, Weizman, won't solve the problem of the camel.

The six-man committee is comprised of people who wish to navigate the autonomy talks toward opposing ends. The logic in forming such a broad-based negotiating team stemmed from the prime minister's wish to calm all the tempests in his Cabinet. With that in mind, he appointed to the committee representatives from all the parties. The autonomy talks have not made a real start yet, but it is already clear that a Coalition solution is not necessarily one that is likely to function.

Moshe Dayan sees in the autonomy a temporary state of affairs. The final arrangement of the West Bank status which Dayan is seeking is a solution that would return Jordanian rule over that area, but which would enable Israel to safeguard its interests, including freedom of movement, security control and a Jewish presence.

Ari'el Sharon sees in the autonomy a fetus that would develop into a permanent situation through which Israel will, in fact, annex Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to Israel.

'Ezer Weizman sees in the autonomy administration an interim period during which the peace agreement with Egypt would be put to a test. In the long run, Weizman is likely to emerge as one whose attitude toward the West Bank and its inhabitants is considerably different from the attitude that is favored by Menahem Begin.

Also Messrs Yosef Burg, Shmu'el Tamir and Moshe Nissim have their own views on the nature of the autonomy and its influence on the final status of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. When six such persons comprise a single team, they will be trying to navigate its movements--each man in his respective direction. Under such circumstances the team is unable to function.

The six-man committee turns, even before it actually began to function, into a group of six guardians who closely watch each other's steps. They are six suspicious people without a single concept, who cannot agree on a definite way in which to lead the negotiations. Each of them is trying to appear as the proper guardian of the treasure that has been entrusted to him. They are all political adversaries and each of them is waiting in ambush for his colleague--to catch a superfluous slip of the tongue or a deviating position--and make it public.

With such a profound ideological polarization among the six, with each of them subject to his personal moods and different political intentions, the committee becomes a circus. It is unable to hold internal discussions because mutual suspicions prevent its members from exchanging views openly without fear of deliberate leaks. It is incapable of coordinating positions because some of its members are given to nutty caprices. The defective functioning of the committee is no secret. The Americans as well as the Egyptians are aware of it to such an extent that after the first day of discussions the U.S. representative suggested that only one delegate speak on behalf of each delegation. Everyone understood that the proposal had been made because different and uncoordinated opinions could be discerned among the Israeli delegates.

It is a serious testimonium pauperatis of the Cabinet that it is not united around a basic platform on the autonomy issue that would facilitate the formation of an effective and compact negotiating team. Attempts are made to cover up ideological gaps with a blown-up committee, but the truth emerges quickly and the balloon bursts.

It is not tactical differences that divide the members of the six-man committee, but controversial basic conceptions regarding the nature of the autonomy and the character of the permanent arrangement in the West Bank. So long as this Cabinet fails to rally around a common, basic objective in this matter, the Israeli representation at the talks will continue to look like a freak, a product of an unsuccessful compromise.

EEC ENVOYS CALLED TO FOREIGN MINISTRY ON SETTLEMENTS

TA201113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 20 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The ambassadors of the nine EEC countries were called to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem at noon and were handed a strong message from Minister Moshe Dayan in reaction to the EEC countries' condemnation of the new settlements.

In his message the foreign minister rejects outright the declaration of the foreign ministers of the EEC countries, saying that Israel views it as a document injurious to the negotiating process in the region and to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement.

As for the Israeli settlements, Minister Dayan writes that they are in keeping with international law and there is no legal principle forbidding Jews to live in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District. Not even one Arab was dispossessed as a result of the establishment of the settlements in the territories, Minister Dayan stresses in his message.

SPECIAL PERMITS NO LONGER REQUIRED FOR TRAVEL TO EGYPT

TA191225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 19 Jun 79 TA

[Text] This morning the interior minister signed a general leave permit to Egypt and has thus canceled the need to obtain special permits granted to those who had left for Egypt to date. At the same time, Interior Ministry spokesman Yehezqel Lavi clarified to our correspondent Moti 'Eden that the general permit does not abolish the need to obtain visas to Egypt, as required by the bilateral agreements.

KHOMEYNI'S ENVOY IN IRAQ REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED

LD211030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Reliable sources in Iraq report that Imam Khomeyni's envoy, Hojjat Ol-Eslam Seyyed Gholam Reza Rezvani, has been arrested in Iraq. The report adds that Ayatollah Seyyed 'Abbas Khatam Yazdi, a member of the Imam Khomeyni's [word indistinct] delegation in An-Najaf, has also been arrested by Iraqi security forces. However, it reported that following his arrest, which took place yesterday, he managed to escape. It is reported that the ayatollah is now in hiding. So far, 600 people have been arrested in An-Najaf and the town is more or less in a state of martial law.

SHARI'AT-MADARI CALLS ON EGYPT TO HELP IRAN

LD201746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1615 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[From press review: KEYHAN on Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari's interview in AL-AHRAM]

[Text] In the newspaper KEYHAN we read: Ayatollah Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari, in an interview with the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM, called on Egypt as an Islamic country to support Iran's struggle to prevent the infiltration of foreign and communist agents. Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari said: Iran is disturbed by the maneuvers of the pro-Soviet Government of Afghanistan against Iran. Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari called for cooperation between the Egyptian and Iranian mass media in exchanging news and information so that the Egyptian mass media may thereby reflect the views of the Iranian regime concerning the dangers threatening it. Egyptian-Iranian relations were severed shortly after the inception of the Islamic regime in Iran.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER YAZDI

LD201724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Mr Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today met and held talks with brother Hani al-Hasan, representative of the Palestinian revolution in Iran, for the second time this week. The talks lasted 2 and 1/2 hours.

In an interview with the WAFA NEWS AGENCY following the talks, Hani al-Hasan said: This meeting took place in order to complete the talks which took place in the previous meeting pertaining to certain joint issues. He added: The problems and incidents in southern Lebanon, the mounting struggles within the occupied territories and the Zionist plots against Jerusalem were among those issues which are of joint importance and which were discussed and on which joint conclusions were reached.

In conclusion, Mr Hani al-Hasan said: The Palestinian people, who are numerically small but are steadfast and resistant vis-a-vis colonialism and Zionism, are constantly ready to render help and support to the great Iranian nation.

MAR'ASHI WARNS AGAINST OPPOSITION TO OFFICIAL RELIGION

ID202332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 20 Jun 79 ID

[Text] His Great Eminence Ayatollah Najafi Mar'ashi sent a message today concerning the country's official faith. The text of the message is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Honorable and religious nation, because of the lofty efforts of the zealous and struggling Iranian people, the satanical government has been overthrown and the vanguard of a permanent Islamic government and the approval of the country's draft constitution has led to glad tidings to all on a proud and happy life under the lofty Islamic tenets. Unfortunately, certain of our dear Sunnite brethren are creating problems regarding the nation's official faith, which is Shi'ite.

In this connection I have deemed it essential to issue certain reminders to our Muslim brethren:

Careful scrutiny of all the laws of the monotheistic countries in the world has determined in concrete terms their official faiths.

In the Islamic countries, although all live under the banner of Islam and the Koran, the official faiths are specified as follows: Egypt: Although all Muslim sects live there, in view of the fact that the majority are followers of Muhammad Ibn Idris ash-Shafi'i, the official faith is Shafi'i; Morocco's official faith is Maliki; the Hijaz's [region of Saudi Arabia] official faith is Hanbali; North Yemen's official faith is Zaydi; South Yemen's official faith is Shafi'i; Pakistan's official faith is Hanafi; Iraq's official faith is Hanafi' Afghanistan's official faith is Hanafi; and Indonesia's official faith is Shafi'i.

Similarly, other Muslim countries, although following Islam and the Koran, should follow the official faith under the constitutions of their countries, according to the current faiths that enjoy a majority of adherents.

The Islamic realm of Iran in drawing up the state's constitution should, like the rest of the Islamic countries, definitely observe the view of the majority from the standpoint of faith. Since the overwhelming majority of the Iranian people are Shi'ites and are followers of the imams descending from the family of the Prophet--may God's peace be upon them all-it is essential that the official faith in the constitution should be Shi'ite, just as it was in the former constitution. Those who wittingly or unwittingly resort to protests against this article of the draft constitution and construct obstacles are definitely unaware of the constitutions of the rest of the Islamic countries. If they are aware of these constitutions, it would be tantamount to harboring motives and sowing discord. Our brethren in religion are undoubtedly innocent of this. May the lord--praise and glory be unto him--grant success and support to the entire honorable Iranian nation in its efforts to apply the lofty laws of Islam. Peace be on us and on our Muslim brethren.

[Signed] Seyyed Shahabeddin Najafi Mar'ashi, in Qom.

FINANCE MINISTER ON BANK NATIONALIZATION, CURRENCY

ID192228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] On the nationalization of banks Finance Minister 'Ali Ardalan has said: It was inevitable. Because of their former position the banks were established to be of use to private individuals and produce private profits and not for the sake of the economic development of the country. We could see what fantastic sums and what astronomical amounts of dollars were taken out of the country and how much these banks owed abroad and what confusion they caused in the national economy.

Concerning his discussions with a team of delegates from the FRG, Ardalan said: The German team came to Iran to acquaint itself with the state of relations between Iran and Germany. The most important discussions were concerned with payments postponed because of strikes and the closures of departments. The reason for these delays are only administrative difficulties. Iran will fulfill all its commitments in this respect, and there is no need to worry because Iran has fully paid all overdue obligations.

The director general of the Central Bank of Iran in a telephone conversation on the sending of foreign currency abroad announced: The Central Bank of Iran, to facilitate the work of compatriots, has taken some steps concerning the partial lifting of restrictions on the sale of foreign currency. Recently, the Central Bank instructed the banks to sell up to $500 extra in currency at the unofficial rate in order to take care of the needs of the compatriots. He said the reports of some newspapers concerning further limits being imposed on the export of foreign currency are incorrect.

He added: The Central Bank of Iran has not only not put a further limit on the sale of foreign currency, but on the contrary it has increased the amount that was sold in the past to $500.

INTERIOR MINISTER ELABORATES ON COUNCIL OF EXPERTS

ID211004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hashem Sabbaghian, the new minister of the interior, has announced in an interview with PARS that the bill for the election of the council of experts [majlis-e khebregan] which is being prepared under the supervision of the minister of state in charge of revolutionary projects will be published soon.

Concerning the council of experts, which will replace the constituent assembly, Sabbaghian said: The members of this council will number about 72, and will be elected from all the provinces proportionally according to the population. Sabbaghian emphasized that the members of the council of experts will be learned individuals; however they are not the representatives of any particular class, but will be the representatives of all the people in various provinces. In addition, some representatives of the religious minorities will also take part in this council.

Referring to the constituent assembly, the minister of the interior said that in its recent definition the constituent assembly has meant a joint session of the Majlis and the Senate and under present circumstances it cannot have any meaning for the public.

He added: The council of experts is composed of a number of experts who can discuss the contents of the constitution. Also, when discussing specialized subjects a smaller assembly can make quicker and more correct decisions. On the other hand, as the rights of all the people in expressing their views concerning the constitution are protected, the views and suggestions of the people will be studied in a committee which will sit in the Senate building.

Referring to the fact that rights concerning the freedom of the press have been included in the constitution, he said: The press bill which has been announced by the minister of national guidance for the expression of the views of the public will be presented to the Council of Ministers after this stage.

Concerning the draft proposal for the formation of town and provincial councils, the minister of the interior said: This draft proposal which is being studied by the minister of state in charge of revoluntionary projects is passing through its final stages, and after it is approved by the revolutionary council it will be carried out. With the formation of three councils, many problems and difficulties of the provinces will be solved within the provinces. The principles of this proposal guarantee complete and comprehensive rights which various classes are demanding.

PPT MINISTER TELLS OF ILLEGAL RADIO STATIONS

LD201510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT Jun 79 LD

[Interview granted by Mohammed Eslami, minister of post, telegraph and telecommunications, to reporter Zoya Nadoshani--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] You said that several radio stations have been discovered in the northern parts of Tehran, and the communications company and the Ministry of Post and Telegraph have acquired some of the machinary used by the former SAVAK to discover other radio stations; [words indistinct] and when and how will it start operation? [Answer] We were informed that after 2200 certain radio stations start broadcasting pernicious material. Therefore, through the telecommunication system, the machinery used by us, [detectors, presumably] patrolled the streets and one night at about 2300 hours I was informed that in the northern parts of the city a location had been discovered. After its discovery that same night, four other locations were discovered and this at least gave us a thread to follow.

But unfortunately, our frequency control does not cover all the country. We only have these frequency control devices in Mashhad, Shiraz, Sarudar of Karaj and Tehran, but so far as we know the former security organization had provided these facilities in 26 locations all over the country which we are gradually taking over and experimenting on. Eventually we will use them to cover all the country.

But the rumor that these facilities exist in some parts of the country--that is, foreign radio stations are used, these illegal radio stations are being used--prompted us to send some of the machinery used in Mashhad and Shiraz to those districts where complaints have been made against these broadcasts. God willing, we will harness the counterrevolutionaries in this way and discover their sources.

NEW NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED IN IRAN

LD191628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] With great pleasure we learned that the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI will publish its first issue at 1700 this afternoon, and from tomorrow it will be published like all other evening newspapers. We congratulate in advance all of those concerned on the publication of this newspaper.

PROTEST MARCHES WILL BE HELD IF MEDIA DEMANDS NOT MET

LD191501 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 14 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Article by unnamed correspondent: "If Demands Are Not Met, An Extensive March Will Be Held"]

[Excerpts] Tabriz--Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi, secretary of the Islamic Republican People's Party of Iran, Tabriz branch, gave his views in a press interview on the postponement of the Friday [15 June] march. He said: "There is no freedom in the press or on radio and television, and most people take the view that the radio and television operate in one dimension."

Speaking of the problems recently experienced by the press, he said: "In Islam, you do not ostracize or beat with the stick of excommunication someone who writes an article, but rather meet logic with reasoned argument. Under Islam all groups and ideas are free."

On the subject of the press, he warned that "unfortunately we have witnessed the difficulties that have befallen the press, and we have seen AYANDEGAN subjected to this at one time, without those protesting coming forward with a logical approach."

He noted that that the Central Council of the Islamic Republican People's Party have become aware of the censorship at the radio television organization since their interviews are not broadcast, and with all this they believe that the censorship applied to other groups is to be even stricter. It was for this reason that they raised the question of censorship.

This protest may be construed as opposition, but if there is no timely criticism, troublemakers will act wrongly and for this reason the Islamic Republican People's Party considered it a national duty to announce that suppression and censorship reign in the press, the radio and television; and in order to show clearly the extent of this it invited all liberals to a march, which met with support and announcements of solidarity from many true liberals. But since it was reported that suspect elements were at work and wished to take advantage of the opportunity, and having regard to the fact that t he majority of people are armed, the party postponed the march, thanking and praising all groups who announced their solidarity.

He stressed that if the demands are not met soon and just rights are not granted, despite all the threats, widespread marches and demonstrations will be held.

GUARDS REPULSE ATTACK ON HOUSE OF KHOMEYNI AIDE

LD201140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Counterrevolutionary elements and imperialist agents have once again tried to create tragedy; fortunately, they failed in their ominous attempt. Apparently, a number of unidentified persons attacked the house of Hojjat Ol-Eslam Barikbin, the representative of Imam Khomeyni in Qazvin, but they met return fire from the revolutionary guards. No one was hurt.

TEHRAN REPORTS CANCELLATION OF ANACONDA CONTRACT

LD210726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS, Mostafa Maddah, chairman of the executive board and the executive director of the National Sarchashmeh Copper Company, announced that the contract for technical assistance between the National Copper Industries Company of Iran and the Anaconda Company of the United States, which was in charge of the planning and production at the Sarchashmeh copper complex, has been canceled.

He added: Investigation of the Anaconda Company's contract showed that it has not acted properly in the fulfillment of its technical and financial pledges. For instance, the 4-year period for the installation of the factory--which was part of this company's duties--has lasted more than 7 years. For this reason, they have not received any payments.

Concerning the contract between the National Company Copper Industries of Iran with Krupp, Mostafa Maddah said: We have informed the Krupp consortium of our readiness to continue our work with this company. In line with our cooperation with this company, the factory for refining copper will be built: we are waiting for its response.

The executive director of the National Company Copper Industries of Iran said: The annual capacity of the copper refining factory will be 170,000 tons. Construction of the factory started a year ago and it is due to be ready for production within the next 3 years.

BANK ACCOUNT OPENED FOR DONATIONS TO CONSTRUCTION CRUSADE

LD201134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Because of a request by a large number of brothers and sisters who have expressed a readiness in response to Imam Khomeyni's call to give financial assistance to the national movement for construction, it was announced today that an account under the supervision of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan has been opened at the Bank Melli and that the account number is 2222. All those who wish to give financial assistance to this national crusade are requested to send their aid to this account in any part of Iran and to send a copy of the receipt to the following address: Tehran, Prime Ministry, Central Bureau of the Crusade for Construction Projects.

TEHRAN CITES SUPPORT IN LEBANON FOR AYATOLLAH SADR

LD201324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The inhabitants of 19 towns and villages of the Ba'labakk region in eastern Lebanon have sent telegrams to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. These telegrams say: The news concerning the creation of hardship for His Great Excellency Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr by the Government of Iraq has caused us anxiety. He put ourselves at your disposal and await to receive your orders.

The inhabitants of the towns of the Ba'labakk region have also sent telegrams to Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr and Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of Iraq. The telegram addressed to Ayatollah Sadr says: We Muslims await your call for a holy war with wakeful eyes, and are ready to carry out your orders.

The telegram addressed to Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of Iraq, says: News has reached us that you have created hardship for His Great Excellency Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr. While we warn you of the consequence of this, we also draw your attention to the fact that Muslims throughout the world are listening to the commands of their leaders.

According to our correspondent's report, public announcements have been made in recent days in the Ba'labakk region in which the Muslim people of this region have condemned the acts of the Iraqi regime, and have laid emphasis on their complete support for Imam Khomeyni, Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr, and the Iranian Islamic revolution.

DEMANDS OF OIL INDUSTRY WORKERS STUDIED AT ABADAN

LD201116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The demands and problems of the oil industry workers were studied last night in the presence of the minister of labor and social affairs. At a meeting of oil industry workers in Abadan, the minister of labor and social affairs called on the workers to display a similar loftiness of purpose as they did during the time of the revolution toward the progress of the country's affairs during the most sensitive phase of construction.

Demonstrations Against Governor

JN201159 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 20 June--Thousands of Arab citizens in Abadan demonstrated yesterday against Vice Admiral Ahmad Madani, governor general of Khuzestan.

Reporting this today, the newspaper BAMDAD says that the demonstrators raised slogans against Vice Admiral Madani. They demanded that censorship on radio and television be lifted and that freedom be given to the press. The demonstrators also demanded that all Arab detainees be released. They also raised slogans against Khalkhali because of his vilification of Ayatollah Khaqani. The demonstrators warned Khalkhali against his anti-Arab statements and his threats to execute Arab detainees in Khuzestan. The paper, however, fails to report any acts of violence during the demonstration.

SANANDAJ CONFERENCE PRODUCES PLAN FOR KORDESTAN AUTONOMY

LD201329 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 14 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[ETTELA'AT correspondent report]

[Text] Sanandaj--The conference for the preparation of the autonomy draft for Kordestan convened in Sanandaj from 20 Khordad [10 June] terminated its work after six sessions of discussion and debate and issued a 15-article resolution. At the sixth and final session of the conference Allameh Moftizadeh, Dr Seyyed al-Shohada'i, Dr Sardushi, Dr Rasul-Abadi and Mohammad Sa'id Pir-Kherzran delivered speeches. At this session there was the demand that the official religion in the constitution should be Islam.

It was also requested that the differences between Ezzeddin Hoseyni and Allameh Moftizadeh be settled and the two-way split in Kordestan repaired.

Finally, after hours of discussion, deliberation and speechmaking, the plan for the approval of the first coordination conference on autonomy for Kurdestan was announced as set out below, to be submitted in due course to other groups for their views:

Article 1: Since the great nation of Iran is composed of small nations and, in accordance with the social precepts of Islam, no one nation has a right to be superior to any other nation, the Islamic Republic of Iran must recognize the right of autonomy for each of these nations. Legally and in equality, and must draft and enact the constitution and other laws of the country on this basis. This is the way toward the settlement of differences and the rejuvenation of the "community of unity".

Article 2: "Religious minorities" conforming to the laws of Islam are those with beliefs other than Islam, but Sunnism and Shi'ism are two branches of Islam in respect of which there should be no such designation as "minority" and "majority". Thus both religious sects will act side by side, without concession, in the drafting of the constitution, the enactment of diverse state legislation and the administration of the public affairs of the country.

Article 3: Because of the exigencies of the previous satanical regime, Iranian society is a class society. Therefore, in changing this to an Islamic society, the Islamic Republic must so regulate and execute the economic and social policies of the country that class differences, with extravagance and haughtiness on the side the down-trodden on the other, are removed.

Article 4: In the past Kordestan was much oppressed from the viewpoint of industry, development and economic aid. Therefore, the rule of the Islamic Republic must give priority to this region to enable it to attain equality with other areas and must share state revenue among the autonomous nations in accordance with their needs and population.

Article 5: Since government in Islam consists of a council or legislature, the reasonable method of securing autonomy for the Muslim nations of Iran is the creation of councils for autonomy in each region. Each region shall establish one council for executive power, one for judicial power and one for financial affairs, and then the representatives of these councils, in reasonable proportion (according to where they come from or the population) shall set up a central council or government, which shall include defense, determine the foreign policy of Iran, draft and enact public laws, regulate the public economy and divide revenue in proportion to needs in such a manner that all the people in the various autonomous areas of the country can live at an equal level.

Article 6: The autonomous governments, while rejecting any kind of separatist movements shall enjoy total freedom under the law in cultural, social, political, economic and local affairs, since the limits on freedom are not clear to people, with discipline lacking and others being wrongly deprived of freedom, such limits must be clearly defined in laws.

Article 7: Autonomous governments may use their national language as the official language at all levels and for all purposes, but the Persian language [Farsi] shall be official everywhere side by side with the local languages: The strength and unity of these autonomous regions shall increase within the framework of the Islamic Republic and by means of the laws of Islam and the Persian language, while--for the sake of unity --nationalist and religious propaganda of a divisive nature shall be suppressed.

Article 8: The police of the autonomous regions are [to confront] those who oppose the good of Iran, and are at the disposal of the judicial power. The army's job is to confront external enemies, and it has no right to intervene in internal affairs.

Article 9: All autonomous areas must enjoy the benefits of international relations, such as cultural relations, in proportion to their population and their needs.

Article 10: The limits on the autonomy of Kordestan and other regions will be defined in accordance with the exigencies of the land, and people's wishes, and without the slightest compulsion.

Article 11: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran shall abrogate all agreements for the preservation of internal security which go against the Kurdish nation.

Article 12: All religious and national minorities in each of the autonomous areas shall have the right to full privileges in respect of cultural, political, social and religious affairs, and this right shall be guaranteed.

Article 13: After this conference has concluded its work it will strive to prevent division in order to prepare the ground for another conference with the brotherly participation of those who did not take part in these sessions.

Article 14: Representatives elected at this conference shall endeavor to prepare a careful and detailed plan for Kurdish autonomy through consultation with experts, and after the next conference--which we hope will be held soon, so the nation may be saved from confusion and separatism new representatives will be elected in reasonable proportion so that they might prepare the most complete plan for approval.

Article 15: This resolution is prepared in 15 articles at the close of the conference on Kordestan, Sanandaj, on Tuesday 22 Khordad 1358 [11 June 1979] and is an effective step on the road to removing the tyrannies which throughout the centuries have been imposed on the Kurdish nation. We ask the Almighty for success in the removal of all types of individual, groups or class colonialism.

In the hope of victory and praise be to God, 22 Khordad 1358 [12 June 1979].

SIT-INS PROTEST DEPARTURE OF YASUJ GOVERNOR GENERAL

LD201843 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following the departure from Yasuj of (Ahmad Homan), government general of Yasuj, the bazaars in Yasuj, Gonbad and Dogonbadan are closed down in protest and groups of students, pupils, tradesmen, farmers, workers and employees are staging sit-ins in mosques requesting his return. At the end of the 3-day-long sit-in, the pr protesting groups have issued a statement which asks for his return as well as the abolishment or complete liquidation of the committees and the need for there to be no interference or obstruction in the setting up of the regional guards corps.

According to a PARS report from Yasuj, these groups are protesting the omission of the reports concerning their sit-in and their protest in the media.

Khomeyni's Representative Arrives

LD201850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In order to investigate and resolve the problems of the Kohkiluyeh Va Boyer Ahmad Province, where the governor general has had to leave his post because of interference from irresponsible people which resulted in different groups of people staging sit-ins in mosques of this province, Hojjat-ol-Eslam Akbar Hamidzadeh, Imam Khomeyni's representative, arrived in Yasuj this morning.

FORMER GOVERNOR OF BIRJAND EXECUTED

LD201346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] According to our correspondent's report from Mashhad, the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Birjand held its third session yesterday and began work on the charges against Bizhan Afrasiabi, former governor of Birjand, and Colonel Seyfollahi, military governor of Birjand, and after 5 hours eventually issued its sentence on the accused. Bizhan Afrasiabi was declared to have sown corruption on earth and waged war on God and his Prophet, and on the viceroy of the hidden imam, to have committed the crime of equipping the clubwielders to crush the demonstrators, to have had a deep attachment to the hated regime of the past, to have had connections with SAVAK, to have misappropriated the public treasury of the Muslims, to have persecuted the oppressed people and persistently carried out his job and crushed the crusading fighters. He was sentenced to death and court's sentence was carried out a 0100 this morning.

BOMB EXPLODES IN KHORRAMSHAHR ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

JN201902 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1855 GMT 20 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 20 June--A bomb went off this morning in the water and electricity department of the city of Khorramshahr in southern Iran.

The explosion caused the disruption of the city's electric power and water supply for several hours.

BUSHEHR PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE ISSUES STATEMENTS

LD202056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic revolution's public prosecutor's office in Bushehr issued statements today. The first statement said: In accordance with religious decree of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, buying and selling any arms or narcotics is forbidden. Therefore, the enforcement forces and the Revolutionary Guards will summon to the revolution public prosecutor's office in Bushehr those who violate this decree.

The second statement, expressing appreciation for the Revolutionary Guards, emphasizes that no one, without the knowledge and permission of the revolution public prosecutor and the legal authorities, has the right to summon, arrest or to enter people's homes. Those who violate this order will be dismissed from membership in the committee and Revolutionary Guards corps will be prosecuted.

In the third statement the Islamic revolution's public prosecutor warned Ebrahim Mahuzi, the former deputy to the defunct national consultative assembly, to repay all the salary he received during his office as deputy within 10 days at most.

COMMUNIST LITERATURE FOUND AFTER RAID ON COMMITTEE

LD201559 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 16 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Excerpts] In an untoward attack on the Area 4 Islamic revolutionary committee by three armed men on motorcycles, one of the attackers was caught and three escaped [figures as published].

A spokesman for the Guards of the Islamic Revolution said: Three nights ago three armed men on motorcycles armed with Kalashnikov and Uzi automatic guns attacked the area 4 committee in Gholhak, firing on the guards. When firing was returned one of the motorcyclists, whose machine had overturned, was arrested. A body search of the attacker revealed a quantity of communist literature and a hip gun, and he is now being interrogated.

Last night there was sporadic shooting in several areas of Tehran including the Bazaar, Seh-Rahe Sirus, Khayyan Street, and around Sepah Square. Nothing occurred after this but those responsible for the shooting have not been identified.

GROUP PROTESTS INNOCENCE OF ALLEGED GUN SMUGGLER

LD210903 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 19 Jun pp 1, 2 LD

[Text] In an announcement the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq has rejected the charges against Hammad Sheybani leveled by the Organization of the Islamic Warriors of the Islamic Revolution [Sazman-e Mojahedin-e Enqelabe Eslami]. Producing their own evidence, the guerrillas have called the subject matter of the Organization of Warriors of the Islamic Revolution's Announcement No 19 "inaccurate" and "conspiratorial".

This announcement reads:

"...these persons, who are openly and fundamentally part of a conspiracy against the current of the revolution, have no mission other than to blacken the face of the guerrillas in the eyes of the people and wage an antiprogressive fight. In their own new announcement concerning our Comrade Hammad Sheybani, they produce on their own initiative, documentary evidence concerning two particular instances which are said to be 'charges' against him. These are:

"1. Attempting to get two opponents of the fascist Ba'th regime of Iraq out of the country in a Syrian aircraft.

"2. Being in possession of five suitcases containing equipment, arms, and documents when entering Iran after the revolution.

"Our organization, following the detention of Hammad Sheybani, informed the heroic people of Iran through the press that, according to information obtained, two Iraqis wanted by the Iraqi Government who were going abroad would be at Mehrabad Airport on that very afternoon with their passports and would be seen off by guardsmen of the revolution and there were no charges against them. However, according to announcement No 19 of the Organization of the Islamic Revolution Warriors, Hammad Sheybani was charged with attempting to get these two persons out of the country.

"As regards the weapons and documents which Hammad Sheybani had in his possession when he was detained on entering Iran after the revolution these were those which we had in Palestine, the ones with which our comrades in Palestine had for years been fighting Israeli Zionism, and we regard their possession as our clear right.

"We consider that all the people of Iran have the right to be armed. Disarming the people under conditions in which imperialist reaction hatching new conspiracies daily against the revolution is in our view clear treason toward both the revolution and the gains of the people's bloody struggles.

"Third, these weapons were carried openly, and no attempt was made to hide them; following the arrival in Iran of Hammad under the auspices of the organization [presumably the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khala] he raised and discussed the matter with the prime minister's office in order to get the weapons out of Mehrabad customs. The truth is that there will be no room for underhandedness and deceit. Deception is manifested by those who imprison revolutionaries and those who have blackened the face of the revolution.

"The guerrillas pride themselves on their honorable past, which has always been for the sake of the people and follows the people's path. He who stains the good name of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khala is merely displaying his own conspiratorial and antipopular face. Once again we insist on the release of our comrade in detention and punishment for the perpetrators of this plot!"